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OF THE FAR EAST

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 541

Special Articles
- What are the Problems of the Pacific? ..... J. B. P. 543
- The Pacific Conference Under Close Scrutiny ..... Hollington K. Tong 546
- The Problem of Disarmament ..... W. S. A. Pott 547
- America Helps China Reforest the Barren Hills ..... John H. Reisner 549
- Economic and Financial Conditions During July 1921 551
- Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 554
- Who's Who in China 555
- Cantonese Women as War Workers 556

Men and Events 557
News from North China 560
News from Central China 564
News from South China 570
News Summary of the Week 576
China's Progress in Industry 578

New Books and Publications
- An Educational How, Where and Why of the U. S. for the Chinese Student 589

What the Ships Carry Between America and China 590
The United States Court for China 591

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OUTSIDE OF THE SMALL group of Americans who have lived in the Far East for a considerable period there is as yet little appreciation in the United States generally of the full significance of the international conference on disarmament and Pacific problems that President Harding has called to meet in Washington this fall. The phrase, "Problems of the Pacific," includes a whole world of significance, hence the Washington conference if it develops into anything at all is quite likely to rival the Peace Conference at Versailles. To America and China it probably will mean more in actual accomplishment. To the Americans who have business and professional interests in China and the Far East, this coming meeting is especially significant. First, it is something they have worked and longed for for years. Second, if the conference really goes into the problems of the Far East, it should bring about changes and improvements in conditions that have cramped the fullest development of legitimate American business and industrial interests in Asia. The same thing to a lesser degree applies to the British in the Far East, but it is to the Americans especially that we address this message. The American people at home are still woefully ignorant regarding conditions in the Orient. There is a pitifully small number of people either in Washington or in the entire United States who have any real appreciation of the Far East and the problems that exist there. For this reason, the American community in China through its organizations and as individuals have a tremendous responsibility in keeping their home folks informed regarding the real situation. China, since the conference means so much to her future, may be expected to make the necessary preparations for presenting her case. It is reported that Japan's trained propagandists, both native and foreign, are already gathering in the American capital. When the conference really gets down to essentials there are certain to be many questions and problems raised that will be of vital interest to the future of American development in China and also in the field of future cooperation of Americans and Chinese in China. It naturally devolves upon the Americans in China to make their voice and their viewpoint heard and understood in Washington. The officials of the administration at Washington, from President Harding and the Cabinet down, want to do the right thing to bring about better conditions in the Far East for all interests concerned. The Administration, however, is largely powerless unless public opinion in the

United States can be aroused to the essentials. This is where the Americans in China who do understand the situation have a wonderful opportunity for service to their own countrymen at home—yes, and to all the other nationalities interested in the conference as well.

AT LAST THE ULTERIOR motive of the United States in calling the Pacific Conference and the conference for disarmament has been discovered. No less a personage than General Horiuchi, evidently a student of international affairs of Japan, has been able to ferret this out and has exposed it for the benefit of the Japanese people at large through the medium of the *Yamato*. A translation appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* attributes these significant and wholly new statements to the General: "England would rather lose anything than forego the command of the seas. Real friendship between Great Britain and the United States is impossible." Then to include others he writes: "France and Italy are not behind England in hating America. We can count on these countries supporting us at the conference." The real ulterior motive, however, is that "American policy is based on territorial expansion," and that "Australia, Canada, and other British dominions, which are dreaming of independence, are assiduously seeking the friendship of America." Back of all of this, the United States, according to General Horiuchi, is the money lender of the world and dominates Europe and Great Britain by this force. But the General leaves a ray of hope for the world in the following: "Japan is bound by her duty to mankind to propose limitation of armaments." He charges America with camouflage in clamoring for peace and justice, and since the United States has Great Britain and Europe completely bulldozed: "This is the reason why Japan should utilize the forthcoming disarmament conference to expose the plots of America and to remove the danger of American domination from the earth. Peace in the Pacific is conditional on the abandonment by America of her ambitions in the Far East and her desire for the command of the seas." Witness Japan in the role of the good Samaritan for the remainder of the brow beaten, cowering and helpless world. Little David Japan, according to the General, will slay the ruthless giant with his own little "Made-in-Nippon" slingshot.

THE tom-toms of progaganda are being dusted off after the light usage that has been accorded to them since the Versailles Conference and we are to be regaled with fanciful explanations by "experts" of all colors, creeds, and previous conditions of servitude. It is only a matter of a few years when a "too proud to fight" statement brought from the press of Japan an explanation of the weakened and anemic condition of the United States and now the nation is a world menace. It is apparent that following up General Horiuchi's statements we will be told that the Monroe Doctrine is just a smooth and oily way for the United States to dominate South America. That her hold on the Philippines is to enable her to take everything from Australia north—a plan which has been attributed by authorities to a wartime scheme of Japan and Germany, incidentally. We may also be told that the Open Door doctrine and the proverbial friendship of the United States for China and the assistance rendered this nation, in the refusal to recognize the Twenty-One Demands, the Shantung award, her stand during the Boxer settlement, and her inclusion of China in the conference, are all a result of a sinister intrigue to make the world safe for democracy. This is all, of course, for consumption in the Orient. In the United States and in other Western nations Japan's troop of trained seals will reiterate the glowing and ever lasting admiration and friendship of the fairy island kingdom of the Far East for the benefit of interested parties. There will be a shower of cherry blossoms, chrysanthemums, and hand painted novelties. The innocent Japanese will sit at the feet of their beloved Western national tutors and purr like a stranded cat before a grate fire. And yet General Horiuchi charges the United States with ulterior motives.

FOLLOWING THE OLD ADAGE that a burned child dreads the fire, a fear is evident among certain sections of the Chinese as to the actual position of the nation in the approaching Pacific Conference and the reception which will be afforded the delegates of the country. There seems to exist a suspicion that the major problems which should settled by the conference will be "cut and dried" before the actual convening of the assembly of powers at Washington and that there will be a reoccurrence of the Versailles peace debacle. China's experience at Versailles and her experiences in her various dealings with foreign powers since the opening up of the country to foreign commercial and political invasion have taught her a bitter lesson—a lesson which makes it almost a necessity to look for the ulterior motive before accepting any invitation. The Pacific Conference means more to the nation of China than any other assemblage of world powers in history. It means the turning point in her career, haphazard as it has been since the establishment of the Republic, for better or for worse. Success means a reiteration of the Open Door and equal opportunities. Failure would seem to indicate an approaching storm in the Pacific in which China will play the role of the interested but unprepared bystander and will have a major portion to loose. Since the United States has been the aggressor in calling the disarmament conference, China can accept the stand of this nation at its face value. Even Japan's acceptance with tacit reservations need not disturb China as to her reception and the reception of her problems.

NEWS from the United States regarding the conference has been all too scarce and the information that has been received has for the most part eminated from secondary sources. In view of this and of the fears of the Chinese, a quotation from a recent note sent by Secretary of State Hughes to Minister Sze regarding the Federal wireless contract should relieve any doubt as to the position of the American government. The excerpt states: "Your reference to the principle of the open door affords me the opportunity to assure you of this government's continuance of its whole hearted support of that principle, which it has traditionally regarded as fundamental both to the interests of China itself and to the common interests of all the powers in China, and indespensable to the free and peaceful development of the commerce on the Pacific ocean. The government of the United States has never associated itself with any arrangement which sought to establish any special rights or privileges in China which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of other friendly States; and I am happy to assure you that it is the purpose of this government neither to participate nor to acquiesce in any arrangement

which might purport to establish in favor of foreign interests any superiority of rights in respect to commercial or economic development in designated regions of the territories of China, or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference as would exclude other nations also from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry, or from participating with the Chinese government in any category of public enterprise." This frank and straight forward statement should clearly outline the policy that may be expected of the United States as regards China, the problems of the Pacific, and any preliminary conferences to sidetrack a full and complete discussion of them at the approaching assembly.

THE greatest fear that should be entertained by China is that concerning her internal status. Every nation at the conference with the exception of China will present a united front. Every other representative will not be embarrassed by questions concerning his own national household and its affairs. But what can the representatives of China reply when asked what is the scope of the Peking government? How can they explain the existence of two so-called national governments in the country? How can they reconcile a republican form of government with an administration dominated by military governors and war lords? What explanation can be given for various evidences, such as the Ichang and Wuchang mutinies, of internal disruption and a lack of power on the part of a central government? China has been warned both by her own countrymen and by various foreign advisers and friends yet no change has been effected or even attempted. Reforms are proposed but never carried into effect. There is at all times too much talk and too little action. A turning of the interest of the world at large to China since the Versailles Conference, particularly in the United States, has brought an increasing amount of publicity to the situation in the nation and this publicity has in the majority of cases been frank and candid. China's weaknesses are becoming widely and well known. The nation, as events have proven, has a warm friend and well wisher in the United States but this friendly sentiment when the affairs of the Pacific nations are aired at Washington may be sorely tried. China must do something for herself, the liberal elements of the country must awakened to action instead of pursuing a "hands off" policy until their own interests are affected. The case of China at the conference is going to be a difficult one to handle. It will need the strongest possible presentation and the case must be strengthened at once and without further delay.

THE SMOKE SCREEN is going up. Though Japan accepted without any other reservations than a previous agenda the invitation of President Harding to the Pacific Conference she is now beginning to show her hand. Since the first evidences of this have been given by an *Associated Press* dispatch dated Tokyo, July 18, it is presumed that this news was enroute to the United States when printed in newspapers in the Far East. The dispatch began: 'It is intimated in responsible quarters that Japan, assuming the initiative as the leading Far Eastern power, is likely to submit to Washington a proposal to abandon extraterritoriality in China" To which might be added—and thereby strengthen her hold on China by having the nation's interests at heart. Past events would indicate that Japan doesn't particularly need extraterritoriality in China, she has a means by which the same state is accomplished without such privileges. The report continued: "It is also said that she may ask the fixation of immigration rights to countries like Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Indo-China, and generally may raise the question of racial equality." Not mentioning, of course, California. After the airing friend "racial equality" had at the Versailles Conference it should present a face well known to the Pacific Conference. Japan's huff regarding racial equality is said in many sections to have brought her the recognition of her "rights" in Shantung and the German islands north of the equator. Then again, apparently to make the conference as innocuous as possible from the standpoint of the Japanese Empire and its future but as yet unpublished plans for expansion, the dispatch has the information that "the impression is also growing that an endeavor will be made to settle the Yap and Shantung questions, and other matters of interest to America, before the conference is held." Evidently Japan has taken the United States as the hardest nut to crack in the conference and is trying to wedge in under the shell before the time appointed. There is also talk of immediate evacuation of Siberia. Japan is evidently trying to cover up all of her questionable activities as far as is possible, especially through the means of propaganda. She is opening up her old and faithful bag of diplomatic tricks but fortunately the world has seen the Versailles performance and is better prepared for a return engagement.

What Are the Problems of the Pacific?

BY J. B. POWELL

"THE problems of the Pacific" is something more than a neat bit of alliteration. There is no more significant phrase in the whole vocabulary of American diplomacy. In linking the problems of the Pacific with that of disarmament as the business to be discussed in the forthcoming international conference at Washington, President Harding recognized the intimate relationship between the two. In the view of Secretary Hughes, the two phases of the proposed gathering are inseparable. The problems of the Pacific, moreover, are world problems, and on the manner of their settlement may depend the future peace of the world.

Looming as one of the greatest of these problems is that presented by the Open Door Policy enunciated by John Hay when he was Secretary of State. At a time when foreign powers were casting covetous eyes on the rich resources of the great pacifist nation of China, Hay called a halt on schemes of aggrandizement by setting forth the doctrine that no power should be permitted to acquire special interests in China but that all should enjoy trading privileges on an equal footing. The Hay Doctrine meant in effect that America upheld China's right of self-determination.

It is considered significant that on the day before the publication of the call for a disarmament conference, the Secretary of State took occasion to reenunciate the doctrine of the Open Door. In other words the Administration clearly set forth that America would go into the conference committee to the perpetuation of the Hay policy.

The last previous official expression on America's attitude toward the Orient was the Lansing-Ishii Agreement of 1917, which while reiterating the Open

Door policy, contained a clause ambiguous phrasing of which is believed by those who have studied the question to contain the seeds of discord. This is the clause relating to "special interests." "The Government of the United States," reads the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, "recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous." These possessions, though not named in the agreement, are Shantung, Manchuria, and Fukien Province in South China. Fukien Province lies opposite Formosa, which Japan took from China in the Sino-Japanese war of 1894.

What does "special interests" mean? Secretary Lansing in the course of his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee upon the Versailles Treaty, asserted it was his understanding that "special interests" implied merely interests created by propinquity, such as the interests which the United States has in Canada and in Mexico. Lansing added, however, that in the course of his negotiations with Baron Ishii it developed that Japan understood the phrase to mean "paramount interests." It was not made plain in Lansing's testimony why this apparent difference of interpretation was not definitely cleared up.

No official memoranda of the negotiations leading up to the conclusion of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement have ever been published. The negotiations were bound up with all the many questions growing out of America's prospective entrance into the war and out of the desire of the Allies that Japan should continue as an active belligerent on their side. It is now a matter of record that the agreement had been immediately preceded by the secret treaties, revealed at Paris whereby Great Britain, Italy, France and Russia, confirmed Japan in her claims to special economic privileges in Shantung and the Pacific Islands north of the equator. It was immediately after the Lansing-Ishii Agreement that Japan sent her destroyers to combat the German submarines in the Mediterranean. Japan's insistance at the Peace Conference upon her interpretation of the phrase "special interests" is understandable in the light of the meaning given that phrase by the secret treaties.

In view of the conflicting interpretations of the phrase, the statement by Secretary Hughes regarding the Open Door takes on added significance. "The Government of the United States," says the Hughes note, which was addreseed to the Chinese Minister, Dr. Alfred S. K. Sze at Washington, "has never associated itself with any arrangement which sought to establish any special rights or privileges in China which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of other friendly states, and I am happy to assure you that it is the purpose of this government neither to participate nor to acquire in any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of foreign interests any superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in designated regions of the territories of China or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference as would exclude other nations from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry or from participating with the Chinese government in any category of public enterprise"

This statement is clear and unambiguous in its definition of America's altitude toward the acquisition of superior rights by any foreign nation in China. It makes clear the understanding of this government that the Open Door Policy has been in no degree abrogated by the Lansing-Ishii Agreement. Applauding America's reiteration of her traditional friendship for China, Dr. Sze declared that the position of the American government "was sound and can hardly be shaken."

A second major problem that is sure to arise in any discussion of Pacific questions is that centering about Japanese immigration into the United States. The opposition of the west coast states, particularly California, to Japanese immigration has for years been a menace to the good relations between the two countries. In 1907 a temporary settlement was reached through the "Gentleman's Agreement" under which Japan undertook to stop the stream of coolie immigration by refusing to issue passports to laborers. California claims that the agreement has been consistently violated. In 1913 she passed a law forbidding the ownership of agricultural lands by the Japanese and limiting their tenure to three year lease holds. By an initiative measure adopted last November by an overwhelming majority, California added to the law a provision that no child of any alien ineligible to citizenship may acquire the ownership of property. This takes from American born Japanese, the right of owning property which as American citizens they had enjoyed under the old law. The new restrictions were promulgated by the governor immediately after the election and are now effective. To all complaints that the law is too drastic California retorts that Japan has always had even more rigorous regulations against the holding of land by foreigners, and herself just as strictly bars Chinese and other Orientals from coming in and competing with Japanese labor.

The British dominions bordering on the Pacific, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, all of which by various devices limit the immigration of Japanese are equally interested with the United States in this problem.

Inevitably there will arise in the conference the question whether Shantung is to be fully restored to China. In this ancient Chinese province, Japan now enjoys the economic privileges which Germany first took from China and which Japan received at the Peace Conference in return for her adherence to the League of Nations. She has promised that China is to be restored to full sovereignty, but no time has been set for the transfer. China holds that she automatically became possessor of the former German concessions when she entered the war against the Central Powers. Japan's claim at the Peace Conference was strengthened by her secret treaties of February and March, 1919, with the leading European Allies and by China's enforced acceptance of the famous "Twenty-One Demands" of 1915, against which the U. S. government has protested.

Closely associated with the Shantung problem is that raised by China's resentment against Japan's economic penetration of Manchuria and military control of Korea. By defeating Russia Japan acquired virtual control over Manchuria though nominally it remains a part of China. Japan owns the main trunk line railway and eight branch lines that will form when completed a network over the province and also a strip of territory five miles wide on each side of the lines. One of the announced objects of the war with Russia was the guaranteeing of the independence of Korea. The Koreans and the Chinese as well contend that Japan's assumption of control in the Korean peninsula is in direct violation of her plighted word and the initial step in bringing about similar control of all Asia.

A revolution against Japanese control has been in progress in Korea since soon after the beginning of the European War. The revolutionary party holds that Japanese efforts have resulted in the merging the country with the Japanese empire.

Japan's alleged effort to win in Siberia the same sort of control which she holds in Manchuria will doubtless also figure in the discussions at the Washington conference. The American State Department is known to entertain the view that Siberia economically is really in the same category as China. During the war both America and Japan sent troops into Siberia to help in the evacuation of the Czecho-Slovakian forces and to maintain communications on the Trans-Siberian Railway. This was really part of our joint effort with the Allies against the soviet regime. America's quota of troops numbered about 10,000 all of whom have long since been withdrawn. Japan, according to reliable estimates, contributed 70,000 to the enterprise and a considerable portion of these remained in Siberia. Japan has seized the northern half of Saghalin Island, the southern half of which she already possessed as one of the fruits of her victory over Russia. Control of this island and of Vladivostok gives Japan domination over the Amur basin, and Maritime Provinces, the great hinterland of Siberia which is in its resources closely akin to Alaska and the Canadian northwest.

Naturally a prominent topic at the conference will be the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which has been in force for the last twenty years and the proposed renewal of which has stimulated a discussion of the whole Far Eastern problem in Europe and America during the last several months. The British Dominions are on record against any alliance that would commit Great Britain to aid Japan in event of war with this country. As now drawn the Alliance contains an undertaking on the part of Japan and Great Britain to safeguard each others interest against aggressive action by a third power. There is a saving clause which, as Britain and Japan have officially pointed out, relieves Britain of any obligation to assist Japan against the United States.

The ten year period covered by the present Alliance expired on July 13 last. It was on July 10 that the Harding invitation to a disarmament and Pacific conference was made public. The general understanding here is that the call was issued at this time in order to accommodate the strong section of British public and official opinion which has been opposing renewal of the pact. Manifestly it would have been embarassing to Great Britain to enter a conference on Pacific problems just after having bound herself anew to one of the nations most concerned. As it is, Britain has a comparatively free hand. Though the treaty carries a clause that unless denounced by either party, it shall run for a year after the date of expiration, both parties have notified the League that in any matters where the procedure prescribed by the Alliance conflicts with the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Covenant shall take precedence.

The perplexing and irritating Yap question doubtless will be on the agenda paper. The position of America on this question has not been altered from the policy laid down by Secretary Hughes that this government is entitled to equal rights on the island with all others. Japan's attitude has been that the Paris mandate giving into her charge the former German islands north of the equator conferred upon her the exclusive jurisdiction over Yap. The importance of Yap lies in the fact that it is a landing and relay station for the only American cable across the Pacific.

Tied up with the various problems of the Orient is the future of the Philippines. The United States is committed to the ultimate independence of these islands. Present American viewpoint appears to be that the Philippines should not be cut loose until thoroughly safeguarded by agreement against the aggression of any foreign power. A glance at the map will show that the islands are practically surrounded by Japanese territory.

In connection with Hawaii there may arise at the conference some discussion of Japan's policy of dual citizenship—the same sort of policy that Germany held before the war. It is the Japanese doctrine that a Japanese even though born abroad and thereby made a citizen of the country of his birth, is still a Japanese and subject to the Mikado The Japanese population in Hawaii has grown so rapidly that, according to authoritative estimates, it will in a few years constitute a voting majority in this American territory.

Matters arising under the Chinese Consortium will almost certainly be dealt with. The Consortium is a financial arrangement agreed upon at Paris during the Peace Conference whereby America, Great Britain, France and Japan undertake jointly to extend financial assistance to China for large public industrial undertakings and thereby to limit or end the old "spheres of influence" doctrine, which has tended to violate the spirit of the Open Door Doctrine. The formation of this consortium may be said to have paved the way for the larger agreements that may be reached at the coming Washington conference, in which China will participate as an independent country. Owing to China's fear that the Consortium is merely some new scheme for control of her territory by foreign nations, certain difficulties have arisen to prevent the smooth working of the arrangement. It is a safe assumption that efforts will be made to iron out all misunderstandings in this connection.

Underlying all the problems of the Pacific is the fundamental question whether China shall be allowed to develop a democratic form of government, under the complete sovereignty of her own people. If China is allowed to grow along these lines, it is held, there will never be a Yellow Peril to Western civilization. If on the other hand China should be militarized and her resources consolidated into one great empire of the Yellow races, a "rising tide of color" might threaten to engulf the world.

This could only happen if the militaristic party in Japan should fasten its doctrines permanently on their own country and the other countries of the Asiatic mainland. Since the downfall of Germany and Russia, Japan remains as the only strong representative of the autocratic form of government. The most hopeful factor in the whole situation is the recent development in Japan of a liberal party which is opposed to the ambitious schemes of the militarists. The leaders of the liberal party have taken to heart the lesson taught by the German and Russian collapse. Given time, it is believed that they will overrule the junker element, whose intrigues are constantly involving Japan in difficulties not only with Europe and America but with her own neighbors of the Orient.

Much will be accomplished toward insuring the future peace of the world if the Washington conference does nothing more than align Japanese public sentiment behind the liberal party of that country.

Washington, D. C. July 15, 1921.

The Pacific Conference Under Close Scrutiny

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

OPPOSITION to the holding of a preliminary meeting either in London or elsewhere for the Pacific and disarmament conferences was expressed by Liang Chi-chiao, a recognized leader of Chinese public opinion and former Minister of Justice and Finance in an interview at his residence in Tientsin yesterday afternoon. He was afraid that the "Big Five" would again endeavor to dictate to the rest of the world and further confuse the international issues awaiting an early settlement.

"I strongly oppose such a preliminary meeting because it would be private in nature, its discussion would be characterized more by selfishness than by a statesmanlike breadth of vision, and it would result in a compact binding the Big Five to pursue a common policy at the main conference which would become only a farce," replied Mr. Liang to my inquiry of reasons for this attitude of his.

Mr. Liang suggested that China should be invited to participate if the preliminary meeting was found necessary. He said that for the Big Powers to exclude her from the discussion as a preliminary to the late Versailles Peace Conference was excusable, because that conference did not concern her so vitally, but for them to deny China the right to be a party to the meeting prior to the Pacific Conference would produce serious misunderstandings in the Far East. China's vital interests would be closely identified with the issue of this conference and her exclusion from its preliminary meeting could have only one interpretation, namely, that the Big Five had conspired to dispose of her rights among themselves.

Second, former Minister Liang Chi-chiao proposed in the course of the interview that the Shantung question should be submitted to the conference for solution. "If that question," he said, "can not be satisfactorily settled, it will remain a disturbing factor in the Far Eastern situation, and the conference will fail of any substantial accomplishment."

"If Japan does not want China to bring up at the conference the Shantung question," Mr. Liang said, "she must do as the Far Eastern Republic has declared her intention to do with regard to Mongolia, namely, she must return to China all the rights and privileges in Shantung properly belonging to the Chinese which she has taken over from Germany. The Far Eastern Republic has driven Baron Ungern's force out of Urga and its vicinity, and has now made a declaration to the effect that Urga and its neighboring cities will be returned to China unconditionally. Why cannot Japan do the same thing with reference to Shantung? If she does so, not only it will save her much trouble at the Pacific Conference, but it will tend to increase the friendly relationships between these two peoples."

The third point which Mr. Liang made during the interview concerned the rumor of international control of Chinese affairs. He said he fundamentally opposed it.

"I should not touch this phase of the Far Eastern question," he explained, "because farsighted statesmen in Europe and America would not think of such a strange course of action in dealing with China. Inasmuch as a portion of foreigners in China and a section of the Chinese people have been favorably considering the proposal on account of their keen disappointment in Chinese political affairs, I deem it expedient to dwell upon it at some length knowing that it may come to the attention of the Conference.

"From the Chinese point of view, international control of Chinese affairs cannot be successful. Although foreigners believe that the Chinese are unable to administer their own affairs efficiently, as periodical confusions and disturbances in the country recurring every now and then testify, of late they have made much progress in many walks of life. A national consciousness which was unknown before has been born, and as a result the people will never consent to the administration of their own affairs by foreigners.

"From the viewpoint of other nations, international control of affairs in China is disadvantageous to themselves. History shows that such attempt has not yet succeeded and that on the contrary it would create much ill-feeling among the governing powers eventually leading to open quarrels. In the interest of the world peace and for their own good, I hope that the powers concerned will not make any attempt in that direction, wherein lies danger."

Asked for his opinion on the question of disarmament, Mr. Liang expressed the hope for its successful solution. So far as China was concerned, she would, he said, reduce the number of her troops to the minimum required. International supervision of the carrying out of the disarmament program will probably be provided in order to insure the effective limitation of armies and navies of the various countries. China would not be averse to the supervision, which is different from the international control of Chinese affairs.

Finally, Mr. Liang proposed that the Far Eastern Republic should be invited to attend the Conference. The exclusion of the Republic would mean incomplete representation at the Conference, which is supposed to be held for the benefit of all the nations bordering along the big ocean. If its problems are presented at the Conference and discussed or solved without its consent or knowledge, a high-handed act will be prepetrated, that shouldnot permissible in the Twentieth Century.

"The representation of Soviet Russia at the Conference may not be advisable," Mr. Liang said, "but that of the Far Eastern Republic is essential to the success of the meeting. I hope that Washington, London, Tokyo, Paris and Rome will take the matter into serious consideration."

Asked as to who should head the Chinese delegation to the Conference, Mr. Liang replied that Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, should try to attend it at the head of the delegation. If Dr. Yen could not leave Peking on account of his numerous official duties, Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, Chinese Minister to London, should be the principal Chinese delegate He should be assisted by influential Chinese leaders representing various interests in China. Dr. Koo, in Mr. Liang's opinion, is farsighted and has had much diplomatic experience.

After the conclusion of the interesting conversation, Mr. Liang handed to the writer an article on the Pacific Conference in Chinese in which he urged that the Chinese should try to be independent and should not place too much faith in the Conference. His scepticism of the justice that such an international gathering can mete out to the weak nations was the result of his personal observation at the Versaille Peace Conference, which was a great disappointment to him. His article has been written for Chinese readers but it is none the less interesting to the English reading public. In it he has given

his opinion on the conference on Pacific matters without reservation, and here you can have frank Chinese views.

"The painful impression that has been left behind by the nightmare of the Versailles Conference has persistently lingered in the minds of our fellow countrymen during the last two years. Today America has initiated the so-called Pacific Conference which has already emerged into the realm of *fait accompli* and is has become the one central object towards which the eyes of the world are now turning.

"The attitude of the people in this country towards the conference is not unanimous, and as far as can be guaged one group of people have lost faith in the righteousness of international relationship since their complete disillusionment by the Versaille Conference. They now refuse to be led into the ecstacy of another dream. Their attitude is one of indifference.

"Against this, another group of people, more sanguine in nature but more dependent in temperament, are hopeful that with the strong nations championing her righteous cause China can have all the outstanding questions settled there and then. These views lie as diametrically opposed as they are equally fallacious. Although experience has taught us the fatuity of over-confidence in what we call "righteousness," we do believe, nevertheless, that the nation which violates another nation and discards righteousness will suffer a similar fate ultimately.

"The crimes of the Versaille Conference have been completely exposed to the view of the peoples of all nations. The ruling authorities have come face to face with a situation with which they are not disposed to compromise, but under the force of strong public stentiment they have been compelled to do their best to save it. It is highly possible that the forthcoming Pacific Conference will afford them an opportunity to make the necessary amends and to adopt a new policy to suit the new circumstances.

"The principal actors at Versailles had no spare time and energy for the consideration of the Far Eastern problems ina much as they were entirely absorbed in tackling the complicated and complex European questions. The forthcoming conference on the other hand has as its principal object the solution of the Far-Eastern problems. Its scope is, therefore, confined, and its purview of the problem it has set upon itself to solve will be definite and clear. There will be a general awakening from the errors committed on these matters before, and there cannot be and should not be a repetition of the errors

"The world has gradually come to realize the determined manner in which the Chinese people have vowed to rely on their self-defence since the day when they refused to sign the Versailles treaty. Men of intelligence now know that whatever affects the fate of a nation called China which has a quarter of the population of the globe shall likewise affect the fate of mankind. It is therefore evident that such an altruistic gathering as the Pacific Conference cannot regard our people's views as worthless. But to co-ordinate with them and to obtain the desired reaction, one factor is essential and that must emanate from the Chinese themselves; that factor lies in the unanimity of a correct and just representation. In view of the opportunity to consider various question of importance, we heartily welcome the conference and do not harbor the least prejudice or susnicion of it.

"On the other hand, we owe to ourselves, in the first instance, the duty to exhaust every means within our reach to help ourselves so that we may expect others to do us a good turn. If we are lacking in our own effort, if we do not exert ourselves to our uttermost extent, or if we do not take such actions as any person possessing common sense should do, but innately hope that sympathizers would help us in our righteous cause, we will then be like the indolent farmer who expects a bumper harvest without going personally into the field to plow and weed. It is always the case that the expectations of such persons far exceed those who actually put in energy and work. Never has there happened what is called the unearned increment. Have our people ever realized how deep and complex is the mind of the nation that has been able to bully us? How deft is its method? How efficient is its diplomacy and what is its material force behind such diplomacy to sustain it whenever needs arise? And have we realized that fortune refuses to smile on us as a nation handicapped in a hundred ways to be pitted against another in a life and death struggle? Further even than that, the country has been seething as a troubled sea, the government has never been stablized, and verges a state of anarchy.

"On the one hand we will be unable to repudiate the accusation that we as a race do not possess the capability of organized government. And on the other hand our hopes will be dashed into pieces in the event, at the time when the conference shall be opened, there is no improvement but accentuated trouble in our country. Under such unfortunate circumstance we shall have to expect worse things from the Pacific Conferenee than what has been hitherto accorded to us. It is hoped, therefore, that a timely warning will be given when we say that no useful purpose will be achieved by merely rejoicing over the advent of the conference, but opportunity should be grabbed by its forelock when our consciousness should be awakened, our self-dependence whipped into shape."

Tientsin, August 6th.

The Problem of Disarmament

BY W. S. A. POTT

THE coming conference on disarmament *and* other problems relating to the Pacific and the Far East is now assured. That it may accomplish much is certainly the hope of nearly everybody. That it might accomplish but little is similarly the fear of not a few. But at all events, the conjunction *and* is of more than ordinary significance, and it remains to be seen how far disarmament will be treated in actual connection with politics. An important reason for past failures in attempts to legislate for a reduction of armaments by general international agreement is that the causes that make for naval rivalry are largely commercial and political, and the latter have been scrupulously ignored. Any effort to limit naval establishments in themselves, and to isolate this question from its generating causes would consequently seem to be in the nature of self-delusion—at least, a delusion of the public. On the other hand, it must be recognized that the problem of disarmament discussed in actual conjunction with the intricate political problems, both present and future, of the Pacific and Far East would be an undertaking so complex as to give the less sanguine some ground for not expecting a great deal in the way of immediate and tangible results.

It should be observed that the government of the United States, in taking the initiative and inviting

the several "powers especially interested" to a conference on disarmament, has at the same time shown very clearly that it sees the problem in the proper perspective. The words of Secretary Hughes, which have already been printed in the *Review* need to be borne in mind. "The question of the limitation of armaments," he says, "has a close relation to the problems of the Pacific and the Far East, and the President has suggested to the powers especially interested that they should undertake in connection with this conference the consideration of all matters bearing upon these problems, with a view to reaching a common understanding as to principles and policies in the Far East." It is apparent that the sting is in the tail of this statement, and one power, at least, has plainly shown uneasiness over the possibly too comprehensive and meddlesome character of the conference's deliberations. At first we heard that Japan's acceptance of America's invitation would be conditional upon her knowledge beforehand of the matters to be discussed. Now she has accepted the invitation, as indeed no nation could fail to do without exciting suspicion. But she will have a say in the preparation of the agenda of the conference, and she has announced as her general position that she is averse to "the introduction of problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular Powers or of such matters as may be regarded as accomplished facts." These words are contained in the reply handed to the American Charge d' Affaires in Tokio on July 26, and are a dark saying. For one naturally is led to ask whether certain matters claimed to be of sole concern to particular Powers are really such, and what matters are to be properly regarded as *faits accomplis*.

The danger at present seems to be that when the conference is finally convened, so many of the really fundamental questions will be by previous agreements, tacit understandings and diplomatic deletion virtually if not actually removed from the arena of discussion, with the result that a disproportionate emphasis will fall on disarmament itself and we will have the familiar situation recurring of finding the cart placed before the horse. If this happens it does not require the vision of a prophet to foresee the failure of the conference so far as doing any thing in the way of disarmament goes. It remains, therefore, to be seen how far the correct perspective may be effectively preserved and something more than the satisfaction of citizens as tax-payers accomplished.

With the din of the European War still resounding in our ears, the horror of armed conflict and burdensome taxtion for this purpose is very general. Surely a discussion of disarmament by the leading nations is most timely. But if the discussion takes the form of any sort of proposal for a "naval holiday" or pruning down of proposed construction programs, no permanent good will result. The theory of reduction has, in the past, usually been that of simple division. Starting with the assumption that the relative strength must not be altered, some common divisor is sought. If the ratios of naval power possessed by the strongest are let us say as 24 to 16 to 8, we can divide by any multiple of these numbers and still preserve the ratio. This looks quite simple, but at the present time and under existing conditions we have no right to assume that the interested nations wish to keep the numerical *status quo*, and furthermore we have no right to think that any common denominator can be found. Let us take up these two false assumptions separately.

It is well to speak plainly and to try to make the position of the United States quite clear. Neither England, Japan nor the United States wishes to be out-built. The following passage from a speech on this year's estimates by a former Secretary of the British Admiralty is fairly typical of the general sentiment in all three countries: "Everyone will agree that agreement and international agreement are far better than building one against another. The practical question that we have to consider in this estimate is, can we afford, even when that is our opinion, even when the world knows it is our opinion, even when we wish the world to know that it is our opinion,—can we afford to allow any single power, however friendly, however much we desire to maintain its friendship and even affection, even if it is our own blood—can we afford to be in a position where another nation in the world will have a navy definitely more powerful than our own navy? That drives us to the one-power standard, not in the sense of desiring to build against any other power, or to select any single navy and to say we are building one equal to or greater than that, but simply from the defensive point of view—". This is a familiar argument and does not require comment. It is heard in the United States as well as elsewhere. And the fact that the Panama Canal is no strategic guarantee that our ships can be sent from one ocean to another in time to be of value in case of necessity is a further argument in favor of a large American navy. From other nationals one learns how our naval expansion is being viewed with something like wonder if not dismay. They say they do not understand us. And yet the attitude of the United States appears quite fair and reasonable.

The United States is at one with the other powers in desiring a navy as strong as anybody's. This policy is fundamental and non-partisan. The policy of a large merchant marine and a large navy is a new American policy. The naval bill passed this spring called for total appropriations just under four hundred million dollars. It was passed in the House of Representatives by the overwhelming majority of 212 to 15. A large navy is not, therefore, merely a Republican policy. It is an American policy endorsed by the representative of both parties. But it cannot be said that we are becoming "navalistic." The invitation for a disarmament conference is not a second thought. On the contrary, it is intimately associated with America's preparedness program. A few days before the bill carrying the great appropriation of approximately $400,000,000 was adopted, the Senate unanimously agreed to accept the Borah resolution as an amendment, the text of which was as follows: "The President is authorized to invite the governments of Great Britain and Japan to send representatives to a conference, which shall be charged with the duty of promptly entering into an understanding or agreement by which the naval expenditures and building programs of each of said governments, to wit, the United States, Great Britain and Japan, shall be substantially reduced annually during the next five years to such an extent and upon such terms as may be agreed upon, which understanding or agreement is to be reported to the respective governments for approval." The House did not accept the Borah resolution, but the House Committee on Foreign Affairs presented a substitute which reads as follows: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Congress hereby expresses its full concurrence in the declaration of the President in his address to Congress on April 12,1921, that 'we are ready to cooperate with other nations to approximate disarmament, but merest prudence

forbids that we disarm alone', and, further, fully concurs in his declared purpose and intention to call an international conference to consider the limitation of armaments with a view to lessen materially the burden of expenditures and the menace of war, and that for the expenses preliminary to and in connection with the holding of such a conference the sum of $100,000, to be expended under the direction of the President, is hereby appropriated." These quotations give some historical background for America's invitations to the various powers to participate in the coming conference, and reveal unmistakeably her position in the matter. We thus see a willingness on the part of all to do something in the way of disarmament, coupled with an unwillingness on the part of any to preserve the numerical *status quo*. We see also that the attitude of the United States is to arm if she must, and to disarm if happily she may. The only possibility of effective disarmament is, we repeat, through the settlement of political questions and the consequent disarming of suspicion.

With regard to the second false assumption about a common denominator of reduction, even if the interested nations were willing to maintain the *status quo* and reduce by simple division, it is next to impossible nowadays to find any convenient divisor. The waging of war has become too complex an affair and involves too many different agencies of destruction, actual and possible. We are told that there is much difference of opinion among naval officers, engineers, technical experts and general students of these subjects as to the best practical devices for future offense and defense For example, there are many who contend that it is useless to continue to build battleships, which, with their armament cost about forty million dollars each, in view of the probable future use of aircraft, submarines, deadly gas bombs and other inventions. The advocacy of aircraft and proper bureaus of aeronautics is now very general, despite the airplane's tactical limitations. Rear-Admiral Fiske has been coming out very strongly for the employment of aircraft in connection with all the customary weapons in the defense of the Philippines. He argues that airplanes possess special attributes as preventers of invasion.

Now apart from the merits or demerits of the controversy as to the best weapons for fighting in the future, there is one obvious lesson to be drawn from the debate, and that is that war nowadays has become a function of modern industry and invention, and that instruments of commercial value may be readily utilized for military purposes. Nations without large standing establishments afield and afloat may not rush into war so hastily, but we cannot escape the fact that war can still be made, and very effectively made, so long as there is a will to make it and the causes of friction remain. In the long run it doesn't make a great deal of difference how much we cut down the size of our peace time figures. We return, therefore, to our original point that talk on disarmament must be preceded by a clearing up of the issues that are causing competitive armament.

In addition to this fundamental point, it would seem worth while to mention at least three other propositions that follow more or less as corollaries. They appear self-evident, and therefore a mere statement of them will be sufficient: 1. Satisfactory disarmament can come only through some plan for a naval consortium, and such a consortium is feasible only through a common understanding on matters that might make for friction. 2. On whatever else the powers especially interested may agree, it is of the highest importance that they agree to come together again for common counsel let us say, two years from the date of the first conference. There are sure to be some outstanding questions left over from the first meeting. 3. The proceedings of the forthcoming conference should be given the widest publicity consistent with efficient procedure.

The conference that is to sit in Washington this fall offers opportunities and responsibilities unparalleled in the history of the Far East. Will the delegates who are to be sent justify the hopes of all who look for a durable peace? If so, a new era in intercontinental relations will be introduced. If not, the alternative is all too clear and the future will indeed look somber. The tendency of drift which has been going on all too long has now a chance of being stopped and transformed into a definite common policy one way or another. Public opinion has now a chance of being mobilized in one of two directions. The statesmen are already manifesting a gratifying spirit of conciliation. Will they combine with this a spirit of candour and wisdom? That is the important question and the next few months will provide the answer.

America Helps China Reforest Her Barren Hills

BY JOHN H. REISNER

Dean, College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking

CHINA has at last started to reforest her ten thousand barren hills and America is helping her do it! After centuries of neglect China last year spent about a quarter of a million dollars in forestry work, planted over a thousand nurseries, reforested about one hundred thousand acres of otherwise useless land, and produced over one hundred million young trees. Arbor Day is increasing in popularity and its observance is being greatly extended each year. Forestry education is being rapidly developed until there are now not only purely forestry schools, but forestry is taught in many of their secondary, particularly agricultural schools.

America's help in this notable Chinese development is not with money invested directly in forestry projects, but through educational channels. The largest share of important forestry enterprises in China today, practical and educational, are in the hands of men trained in forestry schools in America, or graduates of American manned schools in China and the Philippines.

There are at work Chinese forestry graduates of Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Syracuse and Micigan. Yale leads the number with at least a half dozen men including their 1921 graduates. Ngan Han, a Michigan graduate, has for seven years been identified in the most important forestry work of the Central government and is now directing head of the forestry work of the Peking-Hankow Railway. D Y. Lin, a Yale man and China's premier forestry propagandist last year organized the Shantung forestry service and has just become director in chief of this work.

The school of forestry of the Philippine Islands has graduated a number of Chinese foresters and one of them, Soong Ding-moo has developed the best forestry station in China known as the First Provincial Forestry Station of Kiangsu located near the site of the famous Ming Tombs just outside of the city walls of Nanking, the old southern capital of the then Flowery Kingdom.

There have been twenty-five graduates and there are now over thirty students enrolled in the forestry course of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, China. This is an American missionary institution and the only missionary institution any where in the world giving a technical college course in forestry. In 1915 the central Chinese government transferred its forestry school to the University of Nanking and made an annual grant to the university for its upkeep. The teachers are American trained Chinese now being ably assisted by the forestry graduates of the university. The university offers a five year course in forestry—two year junior college and three year senior college. Tons of tree seeds are collected and distributed throughout China every year. The university nursery contains about a million young trees which are sold at cost. The idea and plan for school-nurseries corresponding to school-gardens in the United States originated with the University of Nanking. Bulletins on school nurseries have been issued in Chinese and English and sets of seeds for such nurseries have been sent into every province of China except two.

Practically all of the twenty-five graduates from the University of Nanking are engaged in forestry work. Some are heads of forestry departments in agricultural schools, others are in charge of large practical forestry enterprises, and all are in positions of influence. The demand for University of Nanking graduates in forestry is greater than the supply.

The university has enjoyed a large share of cooperation with the Chinese government in forestry work. The province of Anhwei, Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, and the Central government have all aided the forestry school in the university.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry was an outgrowth of the Hwai River Flood Relief of 1913 and was organized by Joseph Bailie in an attempt to provide trained leaders for agricultural and forestry improvement as a means of permanent famine relief and famine provention.

The forestry fund committee of Shanghai has been the financial sponsor for the education of the Chinese students sent to the Philippines and has provided generously for the forestry work at Nanking, where, in addition to paid scholarships, they have provided a revolving forestry scholarship loan fund of $5,000 and make an annual grant of $5,000 Chinese currency.

An interesting fact about the forestry fund committee is that it is administering left over funds from the Hwai River flood relief of 1912-1913. These funds arrived in China too late to be used in relief work and it was decided by the relief committee in charge to use the money to provide permanent relief. It was a wise decision and the plan is already bearing fruit through the work of competent young men in responsible forestry positions throughout China. The returns on this investment in permanent flood, and famine relief are increasing rapidly and will be of ever greater value and influence throughout the coming years.

The following three paragraphs will illustrate the types of work that are being accomplished by three Chinese forestry graduates of American institutions. D.Y. Lin, mentioned above, was one of the first Chinese students to graduate from the Yale forestry school. After returning to China he carried on forestry propaganda under the auspices of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. for several years. He has been teaching in the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking during the past three years. He has just resigned this latter position to become director in chief of the forestry work in Shantung Province. Last spring at the request of the Civil Governor of Shantung, Mr. Lin was loaned to him by the university to organize forestry work in the province. A provincial forest service has been established with a chief forester and eleven assistants. Work was prosecuted so vigorously that the first planting season saw the organization of three forestry stations, the establishment of three nurseries with plans for two more for the following season, ever 550,000 trees planted on 2,000 mow of land and an additional 3,000 mow of land seeded. The budget calls for about $22,000 payable through the provincial treasurer.

The outstanding forestry development in China continues to be that of the First Kiangsu Provincial Forestry Station started in 1916 and located near the famous Ming Tombs in Nanking. Soong Ding-moo, a graduate of the Philippine School of Forestry, with twenty-one assistants, two of whom also received their forestry education in the Philippins, is at the head of this work. His budget last year was $34,000 voted by the provincial assembly and paid wholly by the province through the provincial department of finance. Thirty-four thousand mow of land (1 mow 1/6 acre) have been replanted to date with two and one half million of trees, including about one million of trees planted on 11,000 mow of land last spring. Three nurseries were maintained, with an area of 371 mow, carrying 1,275,000 transplants and about 3,000,000 seedlings divided among seventy-three different species. Trees and seeds for nurseries and over 50,000 trees for transplanting and for use in the obserance of Arbor Day, were distributed to 186 district officials, agricultural societies, agricultural and forestry stations and companies or individuals. There are three substations already located in important parts of the province with two more stations being planned. In response to a proclamation of the Governor two years ago instructing district officials to develop forest nurseries in their respective districts for demonstration purposes as well as for supplying trees for planting to the farmers, encouraging headway has been made and a large number of such nurseries have been established. Sixteen students are also being given practical training to fit them to go out into the province and develop the same kind of work that is being done at the central station.

Peng Ko-chung, a graduate of the College of Agriculture of Forestry of the University of Nanking, has given the following information concerning the work which he is doing under the employ of the Lunghai Railway, built by a Franco-Belgian Syndicate. His official title is "overseer of the forest plantations." His salary is $45 a month, with an allowance of $12 for field trips and $6 for house rent. His duties consist; (a); of the supervision of the head nurserymen, gardners and coolies; (b), managing the central and four sub-nurseries; (c) collecting herbian specimens, (d), Writing the regular station reports; (e), Makes all purchases of materials needed in the work of the nurseries. The central Chengchow nursery occupies 900 mow of land. The total number of seed beds including the four sub-nurseries is 3300, each seed bed is 1.2 meters in length and is surrounded on all sides with raised paths. More than 300 species are cultivated in the various nurseries. Last year about one million seedlings were produced. The nursery and transplanting work employ ninetly workmen throughout the year and during the busy planting season many supplementary laborers are necessary. The expenditure

on the nurseries is $10,000. The trees are transplanted to their permanent forest site in March and from the middle of October to the end of November. Specimens of trees and shrubs are collected in April and November and whenever a new specimen is found which is not known, it is sent to Professsor Sargent of Harvard University who determines its name. Attempts are being made to introduce exotic plants from other provinces and from foreign countries. The above is a very brief report but makes very clear the kind of work which is being made possible through the graduates of such institutions as the University of Nanking.

Forestry in China is not developing as it has in Western countries, with the Central government assuming a very large share of financial control, but by individuals, societies, or companies, districts and provinces and this condition may be expected to continue even in face of a marked activity on the part of the Central government. Individuals, companies, and small political units in China will have from the outset a much more important place in reforestation projects than similar bodies have had in the West. This is an important fact, and augurs well for the future of forestry in China.

It would require a large volume to give the details of the various district forestry enterprises, which is not the purpose of this article. It should be noted, however, that out of the 1800 or more districts (counties) in China, probably 20 to 25 percent now have their own nurseries, or nurseries administered for them and for the upkeep of which they are taxed. A few instances will indicate this local interest and progress. The Southern Chihli Nursery has a budget of $1600 which is raised by allocating $40 to each of the 40 districts served. The Kao-Yi district of the same province has its own nursery, with a budget of $1,080 which is raised from a local tax on cotton. The second nursery of the Chekiang Forest School has a budget of $1500, a million and a half transplants and seedlings in its sixty mow nursery, and has direction over eleven smaller nurseries. The second nursery of Shensi province, with three local nurseries under its direction has a budget of $2400. with a production of five million seedlings. This nursery has adopted the policy of giving free to anyone in their nursery area fifty trees and up to five lbs. of tree seeds. For larger amounts a slight charge is made. The Kiangsi Model Forest Plantation with its budget of $1590 paid from the provincial treasury, in its two nurseries had about two million transplants and seedlings and planted out about one-half million trees to permanent forest sites. The Lin-Cheng district (Chihli) industrial deputy with his central nursery and four sub-stations, his budget of $1350 raised from house and land taxes, and 3,000 mow of land reforested to date, is planning to have every family plant five trees annually for each male member. The Second Chekiang Provincial Nursery supplied free of cost over a million trees, to sixteen districts in addition to schools, farmers and others, from its 190 mow nursery containing more than four million transplants and seedlings, on its budget of $2934 raised from local taxes. Such instances as these can be duplicated many times.

Widespread reforestation is one of China's great needs today. The region north of the Yangtze River which divides China about equally is in greatest need. The present famine falls in this region. For the most part it is a region of low rainfall which greatly increases the difficulty of getting new forests successfully started.

The effects of the scarcity of forests and forest products in North China are painfully evident. The people have had to adapt their condition of living eliminating wood products as largely as possible. The villages with their houses of unburned brick, or walls of Kaoliang stalks, plastered over with mud, the straw thatches roofs, the almost total absence of wooden floors, wooden furniture reduced to a minimum are evidences of the extremities to which the people have been brought. The use of straw, kaoling, a kind of sorghum and corn stalks, grain stubble, grass and roots of field plants, for fuel, are only further evidences of the great lack from which millions suffer.

The deforestation which has been going on in North China for centuries will undoubtedly be shown to have close relation to the silting up of the river beds with their consequent floods which in ages past has brought so much sorrow to China. The reforestation of these river basins should go hand in hand with the engineering projects that are necessary to bring them under control to prevent them from overflowing their banks and to make possible the use of their waters for productive purposes.

It would be difficult to name one single factor which will have greater effect on the standards of living in the denuded areas than an adequate supply of forest products made possible through reforestation.

China does have some forests, but only because they are largely inaccessible; and there are trees everywhere, even in North China, though very scarce. As a whole, China is not a treeless country by any means. The influence of Buddhist priests has been very great in preserving small woods and tree species which otherwise would have been done away with in the general destruction of the forests. Without the few trees in the villages and the evergreens about the graves of the ancestors North China would be infinitely less inviting than it is. But the presence of a few trees only mitigates what would otherwise be a calamitous situation and the need of reforesting her millions of barren acres persists.

The nation that helps China reforest her naked hills will be a friend indeed.

Marlboro, N. Y.

April, 1921.

Economic and Financial Conditions During July 1921

Compiled by the Chinese American Bank of Commerce, Shanghai Branch.

Trade:

During the month of July is usually very slack at Shanghai, and this year the characteristic just cited has been accentuated. Neither new orders nor, what is of greater importance at the moment, delivery of previously imported goods were such as to call for comment. Reports of clear signs relating to the revival of trade in cotton piece goods continue to appear in the press. Careful inquiries show, however, that the revival refers only to cotton goods sold locally at auctions and to some small orders for newly manufactured goods. Old stock is indeed slowly going into consumption, but at prices which mean a heavy sacrifice; and the chances for any marked improvement in this direction are very

poor indeed. We have heard of agreements having been arrived at in some cases between the parties concerned, in terms of which the holder of previously imported stocks of cotton piece goods were to sell out at market prices, which means at a loss of roughly 50 percent. This loss was to be shouldered to the extent of 25 percent by the exporter (who is liable to the bank as drawer of bills) and for the balance of 25 percent by the importer here, who, if he cannot meet his obligations immediately, will hand to the bank Promissory Notes, payable in course of a few years. This arrangement, though by no means universal, appears to be an equitable settlement of an otherwise very thorny problem.

Imports in other lines was very small during the month. We have heard of fair orders for steel cuttings.

What was lacking in the volume of foreign trade was made up by preparations for local commerce, which is to be stimulated through "Exchanges," one of which for each trade has been founded at Shanghai. The capital subscribed for these institutions is estimated at 90 millions of dollars, but the fever to found more "Exchanges" has by no means subsided. While many of these institution will be a stimulus to legitimate trade, others are bound to prove very harmful on account of the enormous volume of speculation which is going on there. The price of Tungchow cotton, for example, was driven up in the Cotton Exchange to $28.50, and the immediate consequence thereof was, that local mills turned to America and India for their supply of raw cotton. Considerable orders have been placed abroad.

Cotton yarn continues to be in demand, and local mills are well supplied with orders. During July some orders have been placed in Bombay for Indian yarn.

During the month under review a heavy setback occurred in the market for artificial indigo. Large stocks of "reparation dyes" have reached China via America about a year ago, but as indigo arrived here also through the regular channels, the market became heavily overstocked, and a disastrous decline in price was the result. This means very heavy losses to local merchants.

Regarding exports from Shanghai it must be admitted that there was a fair amount of business put through, especially in sesamum seeds. Besides there were numerous inquiries from U.S.A., because of an anticipated change in the import tariff, which, if passed, would enter into force immediately. Exporters of egg produce believe that the tariff for their class of goods will be changed to about five times the present rates, which are now for:

Albumen: 3 cents per pound.
Egg Yolk: 10 percent (about 3 to 4 cents a pound),
Whole Egg: 10 cents per pound.

During the third week in July 1200 bales of raw silk were sold to Lyons, which place, after a long spell of inactivity,—as far as the China market is concerned,—came out as a buyer.

The following figures indicate the exports of raw silk from China for the year ended 31st May 1921:

To Europe:	16200	bales	against	last	year	30045	bales
„ America:	24471	„	„	„	„	41949	„
„ Asia & Africa:	16496	„	„	„	„	17217	„
	Total 57167	bales				Total 89211	bales

Classified according to qualities:

White Steam Filatures:	24723	bales	against	last	year	33972	bales
Yellow „ „	1829	„	„	„	„	6049	„
White Silks	10515	„	„	„	„	19381	„
Yellow „	11000	„	„	„	„	15779	„
Tussahs	9100	„	„	„	„	14030	„
	Total 57167					Total 89211	

As the raw silk market in Japan is closely interwoven with our own, it will be of interest to note that the total exports of raw silk to America during the year 1st July 1920—30th June 1921 amounted to 164,030 bales, as compared with 244,500 bales for the same period of the previous season.

Silver:

Was characterized by strength and a steady upward move from 35¼d (on 1st of July) to 39½d (on the 28th of the month). The rise in the price was not so violent as would appear at the first glance, (12 percent), or rather was not occasioned entirely by a genuine rise, but has largely to be attributed to the declining cross rate. For, if we consider the American quotation of 58½ (lowest) and 62⅜ (highest), we find that the price of silver has risen scarcely 7 percent during the month.

Strength was imparted to the market by India continuing to buy for ready shipment and by the fact that the stock of silver at Shanghai has proved insufficient for actual requirement. This knowledge gave considerable strength to the silver market, but in face of these facts it seems strange that only very small shipments of silver from England have been made for account of China.

We have no figures available which would indicate the amount of silver en route from America. All we know is that only 1300 bars were landed here during July, while the remainder was sent on to Hongkong, respectively Canton.

According to news cabled out here recent shipment from England to China (during the past five weeks) are less than £200,000 in value, apart from a shipment of £166,000 to Hongkong direct.

India has undoubtedly had a very beneficial monsoon; but on the other hand it is certain that the Bazaars have imported during the first seven months of this year more silver than is usually brought into the country during an entire year.

Possibly there will be a good export season this autumn, though trade figures just published do not reveal a favorable balance of trade up to now The trade returns for June show a falling off in:

exports of .....Rupees 2,91.96.268
and in imports .....Rupees 1,28 42.952
Exports totalled..... „ 16,50.28.796
and imports..... „ 19,45.83.109

It is almost certain that the Indian Treasury will not buy silver for coinage purposes.

China does not promise to export largely in the near future, or at least her exports will be amply compensated by imports. Looking for other factors (besides the insufficiency of sycee at Shanghai) we find that fairly large amounts are due for payment on account of a large godown fire which has occurred in November last year. It is likely that about half the amount will be paid out in August (about three millions of taels), but we know that the business has already been financed, so that no bills will now be thrown on the market.

Then we have to consider the requirements of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which are undoubtedly considerable. But no definite course of action has been decided upon and no date has been fixed as to when repayment in silver will begin, respectively to what extent. If deposits are to be reimbursed shortly by means of silver imported (or remitted) from Europe, then the market is

bound to move up. If, however, the silver is to come from Indo-China, a mere surmise only,—then it would have a depressing effect on the price of the white metal.

Germany has shipped large quantities of silver to New York, but, as far as is known at the moment, that silver is to serve as security for a loan there and is not likely to be thrown on the market.

The immediate future of silver is very uncertain.

Rates of Exchange: Officially U.S. dollars opened at 6 ⅛ (lowest), rose slowly up to 67½ (highest) and close at 65½ at the end of July. Sterling was 3/5½ (lowest) and 3/8 (highest), Business, however, was done at high premiums for cash, namely up to 3/10½. Banks that had the necessary funds could easily have bought for spot delivery, selling simultaneously two months forward at a difference of 3/4d in their favor. Gold dollars were done at a difference of ¼ dollars a month.

During July there was considerably less inquiry for marks or francs.

Average Rates of Exchange during July:

G$ 65.90, £ 3/7½, Frs. 8.45, Marks 49¾, Yen 72.63.

The Pittman Act:

Under its provisions 55 millions of ounces (out of a total of 208 millions) have been purchased by the U.S. Treasury until the beginning of June 1921.

In order to replace the silver coin sold to England in 1918 by the Treasury,—altogether 279 millions American silver dollars,—the U.S. Mint has resumed the coinage of dollars, after a lapse of seven years. The work is progressing at the rate of about ten millions of dollars a month.

The persistent rumors during the past months that the Pittman Act would shortly be abrogated, in order to enable the treasury to replace at market prices the silver previously sold, have not become true. The intention to do so undoubtedly exists, but apparently the influence of the holders of big stocks is too powerful, so that one should not, for the present, look for weakness of silver in connection with the eventual abrogation of the Pittman Act.

Cross Rates:

The sterling-gold dollar cross rate continued on its downward grade and reached 356½ on the 29th of July. It is thought that we shall witness a further decline, before a market improvement will be noticeable. In previous reports we have indicated some of the causes leading to the continual decline of the cross rate, amongst which there are: The economic consequences of the coal strike, notably with regard to stopping production in most of the large industries. Then the large reduction in the government's revenues (£111,000,000 for the past calendar quarter) and finally the sale on the part of Germany of sterling credits against Gold dollars in connection with reparation payments.

How seriously the coal strike has affected the economic life of England may be judged from the figures relating to Great Britain's foreign trade for May 1921. Exports for that month amounted to £50 320,000 and imports to £286,310,000. Compared with May 1920 we find that exports totalled £139,580,000 and imports £166,414,000.

Coal exports during May 1921 were only £32.300 (against £8.644.000 in May 1920); as a matter of fact coal had to be imported into England during May to the extent of £1,533,000.

Cotton goods exported in May 1921 are valued at £9,865,000. against £38.584.000 in May 1920. Woolen goods show a decrease of nearly £9,000,000 and iron and steel exports nearly £8,000,000.

This state of affairs has continued in a similar manner during June and July, and it will probably take some time before matters will readjust themselves.

The francs cross rate followed sterling, but kept remarkably steady, vis-a-vis the latter currency.

Marks were also fairly steady.

£—G$	Highest during July,	3.73¾,	Lowest	3.56½
£—Frs.	„	„	„	46.90	„	46.26
£—Mks.	„	„	„	293	„	270½

Mexican Dollars: The supply was plentiful and rates declined seriously.

Highest rate during July 72.4875
Lowest „ „ „ 71.8250.

The Money Market:

While the official discount rates in America, England and France have been lowered during the second half of July to 5½ percent money became exceedingly tight at Shanghai, so that 12 to 15 percent could be obtained on capital without risk. The inauguration of so many trust companies and "Exchanges" is largely responsible for the acute tightness of money. It was certainly not exports to which the scarcity of cash is to be ascribed.

Chinese Internal Loans: During the month of July the issue of a new internal loan for thirty millions of dollars was proposed by the Board of Finance. The following are the main provisions, as published in the Official Gazette on July 20th

With the view to adjusting former short-term loans and increasing the funds of the National Treasury the Government will float a loan of $30,000,000,

Interest will be at the rate of 8 percent, to be paid on January 31 each year.

The period of the loan will be twenty years, but payment of the principal will begin in the tenth year of the loan by annual drawings on January 1 and July 1 in the following proportions: 4 percent of the loan annually from the tenth year of the loan to the fourteenth, 5 percent from the fifteenth to the nineteenth, 6 percent from the twentieth to the twenty-third and 7 percent from the twenty-fourth to the twenty-eighth.

A special department to be called the domestic loan security bureau will be established to hold funds for the payment of interest and repayment of capital. Details in connexion with the organization of this bureau are left to the Ministry of Finance.

The securities to be handled by this bureau will be secured as follows: From the postal revenue of the Ministry of Communications—$400,000 per-annum. From stamp tax through-out the country—$1,200,000 annually from the first to the third years of the loan, and $2,000,000 annully from the fourth to the tenth years of the loan from the same source. From goods taxation on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway $1,200,000 perannum. From the Peking Octroi $1,200,000 peranum.

The sale of bonds will be entrusted to the Banks of China and Communications and other well established banks.

It is stated semi-officially that the proceeds of the Tenth Year Loan are also intended to cover the cost of partial disbandment of troops.

Apparently the scheme has not found favor with the Chinese banks, who demand a much clearer definition regarding the employment of the proceeds of the proposed loan.

Besides the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in a telegram to the Peking government strongly protests against the issue of the 10th year 8 percent Internal Loan for $30,000,000. It says in part:—

"Under the pretext of meeting administrative expenses, the Peking government during the past few years has issued domestic loan bonds which aggregate over $200,000,000. These were disposed of at considerable discount, and dumped on the markets to the detriment of the financial world in particular and to the people in general. It was not until last spring that the whole matter was readjusted on a satisfactory basis upon the suggestion of the Chinese Banking Association with a tremendous sacrifice of the Customs surplus and the salt surtax. It is now a surprise to learn that scarcely have a few months elapsed before another big internal loan issue is announced.

"With regard to its use, it is ridiculous to note that even before the bonds are ready, the militarists have already sent in their demands for portions of the proceeds of the loan which demands far exceed the amount of the issue.

"Moreover, the securities offered are not substantial. The stamp taxes, the Peking Octori taxes and Peking-Pukow Railway traffic receipts have already been pledged as guarantee for other loans previously concluded. Besides, the stamp taxes will surely be detained by the respective provincial authorities, whereas the Peking Octori taxes has for a long time been assigned for the use of the Peking government for various expenses. Even the postal revenue is not dependable, inasmuch as half of the same will be released as funds for the Aeronautical Bureau as agreed upon and the remainder is to be diverted to the Chiaotungpu. Therefore, such securities are as good as nothing. The issue of the additional internal loan will simply tend to aggrevate the business situation.

"In view of the existing state of affairs, we beg to ask that a Presidential Mandate be issued cancelling the issue."

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Pacific Conferences

Now that a Pacific Conference is assured forces are evidently at work to "arrange matters" as nearly as possible to "facilitate the workings of the conference" and, from the trend of comment in the press of Japan, to tender it as innocuous as possible.

The leading newspapers of Japan in their editorial comment are playing up as much as possible to China in an endeavor to indicate that the salvation of that country lies in a united course with Japan. The *Chugai Shogyo* asks: "Do not Pacific questions mean Asiatic problems in the end? It goes without saying that Japan and China acutely feel their community of interests in questions relating to Asia." The publication then urges a preliminary conference between the two countries before the convening of the Washington assembly of powers. The *Osaka Ashai* expresses a similar thought in: "we also wish that the Japanese and Chinese governments will not repeat such antagonistic propaganda as was conducted at the Paris Conference. This, in the opinion of the *Ashai*, will cause embarassments to both nations. The logical course as seen by this journal is: "It is desireable that the Japanese and Chinese authorities should promote an understanding, even if unofficially, before the conference so that the trouble at the Paris Conference may not be repeated."

Japan's friendship for China is the subject of comment by the *Osaka Mainichi* which calls attention to the fact the attention of the Powers is not focused on the Shantung, Manchurian and Mongolian questions but "on the position of the Peking government itself." It maintains that the question of administrative inability is an international one which local, the question of Shantung is and concludes that "Japan is paying greater attention to this question, as a friendly nation most profoundly interested in the future of China than as a country directly concerned in the Shantung question." Premier Hara of Japan is quoted in the *Japan Advertiser* as reassuring the people of Japan that such questions as Shantung and Yap will not be discussed with the consent of his country, but will be settled beforehand.

China, while expressing the fear that preliminary conferences may endanger the opportunities of the country in presenting her international problems for settlement, is most concerned, according to her press, with her internal problems. The press of the country apparently sees a decided disadvantage in the existence of two governments, the provincial autonomy movement, mutinies and provincial civil wars. The *Peking Leader*, pubished in English by Chinese, advises the calling together of a body of truly representative men from all sections of the country to determine China's policy and position as regards the Pacific meeting. It urges quick action and asserts "the time is ripe for a stirring appeal to the nation as a whole to set aside its local differences for the sake of accomplishing a great national good." It declares the Chinese delegation must have behind it a united nation—"united, at least, on international questions."

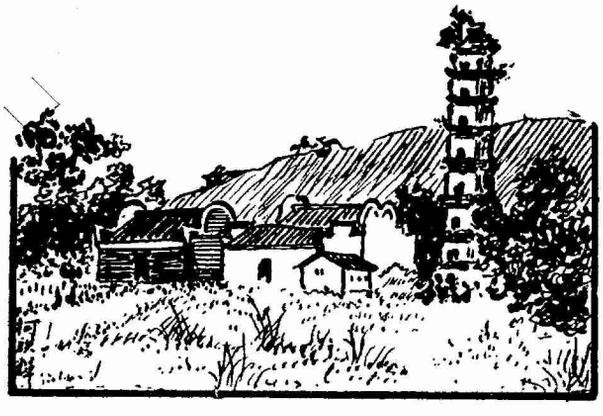
The *Ching Pao*, Peking, in a long and involved editorial comment, emphasizes the necessity of immediate action. The editorial declares: "The most optimistic among us have hailed this coming international gathering as an unprecedented opportunity for a just settlement of our legitimate claims and the restoration of our equal footing with other nations. But our enthusiasm for the Conference is damped when we think of the distressful condition of our country and of the general and prevailing opinion of the other countries." A national conference is advocated to be charged with the reorganization of the government, the settlement of the military domination problem, and with perfecting the nucleus of a confederation of provincial autonomies.

The South is vigorously denying the right of the Peking government to send representatives for China as it denied the right of the Northern administration to contract loans with the Consortium. Of this *The North China Daily News*, Shanghai, British, offers the following: "At the same time Canton is talking of its own delegation to the Conference, offering another complication. China complains that her case was badly presented at Versailles. There seems every chance that it may receive an even worse presentation at Washington."

The foreign press of the Far East is concerned for the most part with the activities of Japan, recognizing the ability of that country to make or break the conference. The *Peking and Tientsin Times*, British, sees the position of Japan at the conference as a matter of her own making, thus: "Japan's position in the Far East today would be better in every respect and more solid if she had not so much to defend or explain away." The *Times* comes out for a full discussion of all Pacific problems and no pre-conference settlements. "It may be regarded as certain, however," the journal continues, "that Japan will exhaust all the arts of diplomacy to exclude her aggression in the Far East from discussion, and there seems to be little doubt that in Washington, as in Paris, her representatives will endeavor to import the question of Asiatic immigration into the debates." Again: "As regards the questions which Japan desires to exclude from discussion, it is manifest that any serious attempt to solve the Far Eastern problem demands a comprehensive review of all of the factors which go to form that problem."

The *Japan Chronicle*, Kobe, British, sees as the essential thing for the Powers participating in the conference that "they should go into it ready to make sacrificies." It demands open discussion and action in that "the speeches at the Pacific Conference must be spoken not merely to diplomats trying to outwit one another, playing a mental chess wherein they watch for advantages, where the adversary does not know what he is offering, but must be spoken to all the world. Only thus will the world with whom it has to deal be able to protect itself from falling into the hands of evil men." Of Japan's position, the *Chronicle* says: "Hence when Japan suddenly saw the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance dropped in favor of holding a Pacific Conference in which the integrity of Russia, the evacuation of Shantung, and the reduction of the Japanese fleet, are among the most prominent features there was not a little suspicion aroused that Japan was to be 'encircled' and her liberty of action interfered with."

As to Japan's *fait accompli* advances, the *North China Daily News*, comments: "The Pacific Conference offers just the chance of a way out if all approach it with equal frankness. The idea that any power can improve its case by reserving this or that as *fait accompli* is utterly erroneus. That is merely to stultify the Conference and hasten the ultimate *debacle* by which all alike will be confounded."



Who's Who in China

T. W. Tu, Technical Secretary to the Chinese Representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board and Assistant Chief of Maintenance of Ways Department of the Chinese-Eastern Railway.

(屠慰曾字鼎孚)

T. W. Tu was born at Soochow, Kiangsu, in 1884. He studied at the Anglo-Chinese School in his native place between 1897-8, at Nanyang College, Shanghai, 1898-1905. In January of 1905 he went to America for higher education as a government supported student.

He studied civil engineering at the University of California, 1905-7; railway engineering at the University of Illinois, 1907-9. He received the degree of B. S. in 1909, and soon after his graduation, joined the Chicago and Alton Railway as a transitman. In 1910 he was bridge detailer of the Chicago-Northwestern Railway. In 1911 he was construction foreman of the Kansas City Terminal Railway.

He returned to China in the winter, and became resident engineer of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway in charge of surveying and construction of a section fifty miles long. Before the completion of the work the revolution at Wuchang broke out, and the work had to be suspended.

From February 4 to July 1912 Mr. Tu was instructor in railway engineering of the Polytechnic Institute, Shanghai. He taught railway construction, bridge designing, graphic statistics, and mechanics.

From August 5, 1912 to January 1915 he was district engineer of the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway in charge of surveying and construction of a section thirty miles long, designed and constructed: (1) a 60' span 200' bridge with reinforced concrete cylinder foundation, and (2) a 10-span 100' bridge with wooden crib caisson sunk through sand.

From January 6, 1915 to January 1918 he was senior assistant engineer of the Canton-Hankow

Railway in charge of surveying and construction of a section fifteen miles long, and at the same time was in charge of all bridge erection work on the district forty-five miles long.

From April 7, 1918 to April 1919, he was resident member of the Commission on the Unification on Railway Technics in the Ministry of Communications. He was in charge of drafting of regulations on the duties governing maintenance of way employes, and designing of road and bridge standards for Chinese Government Railways.

From April 8 to August 1919, Mr. Tu was technical secretary to the Chinese representative on the Inter-Allied Technical Board for the supervision of the Chinese Eastern and Siberian Railways. At one time he acted as Chinese representative on the Technical Board for three months during the absence of Dr. C. C. Wang.

Between September 9, 1919 and May 1920 he was Chinese representative on the Inter-Allied Purchasing Committee at Vladivostok. On June 10, 1920 he resumed the position of technical secretary to the Chinese representative, and is still holding the position. He is concurrently acting as assistant chief of maintenance of way department of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

China Trade Act Now an Administration Measure

In order to overcome various legislative delays to which the China Trade Act has been subjected to in Congress, the President and Cabinet have decided to make it an administration measure which practically assures favorable action before the close of the present session of Congress. When the Judiciary Committee of the Senate got down to a serious consideration of the measure as it passed the House early in the present session, some of the Democratic senators raised objections to the bill from the standpoint of its constitutionality. When the China Trade Act was originally drafted for consideration in the House of Representatives, it was decided to frame the measure from the standpoint of needed legislation to carry out and make effective the various American treaties with China beginning with the first treaty negotiated by Caleb Cushing, the American Minister in 1844. This was done and the bill that passed the House of Representatives was based on those lines.

When the bill reached the Senate, an objection was raised in certain quarters that it might not be constitutional to pass the bill in the form passed by the House of Representatives, since it might be open to an attack in the courts later on. After several conferences with leaders in the Senate and members of the Administration, it was decided to obtain a legal opinion on the measure from an authority that could not be questioned. Although this necessitated considerable delay, it was done and the Senate Judiciary Committee has finally decided to report a revised bill favorably to the Senate for passage. Senator Cummings of Iowa, chairman of the committee having charge of the enactment, has stated recently that action would be taken during the present month. Since the measure which the Senate will consider differs slightly from the bill that passed the House of Representatives, there will be a further delay while a joint committee of both houses decides upon the final form of the measure. Congressman Dyer of Missouri who has worked so long and faithfully in behalf of this legislation, stated recently that he is positive of favorable action within a few weeks and that the final enactment will contain practically everything that the business interests of both America and China desire and that the China Trade Act will mark the beginning of a new era in the commercial relations of the two countries.

Cantonese Women as War Workers

An example of what the women in Canton can do in war relief, in the present campaign against the Kwangsi militarists, can be seen by the results of the Canton Women's War Relief Society, an organization entirely managed by women free from government support and masculine help.

The different plans conceived to raise money and useful articles for the soldiers who are defending the province at the front, are now being carried out by the members of the society. So successful are the plans that more than 30,000 packages of presents have been secured and sent to the soldiers while a large sum of money has also been obtained for the purchase of other useful articles, such as underwear, towels, mosquito nets, sandals, toilet articles, biscuits, etc.

One of the most novel plans of the society is the present bazaar, which is now being held at the New World Amusement Park, where arts, curios, handwritings of prominent men and drawings by well known artists are offered for sale the proceeds of which will be turned over to the society in the interest of war relief. The bazaar which opened on July 24 promises a grand success and it is reported that the sale of scrolls and drawings alone netted the society about $3000. As the bazaar is open for one week, there is no doubt that a very large sum can be realized.

Shanghai Baptist College Building Program

Three new buildings, as well as extensive repairs and reconstructions, have been in hand at the Shanghai College during the summer, in order to get ready for the fall semester, which will open with entrance examinations on September 9 and 10.

Dr. White, president, expects to return on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, September 2. On the same ship will be Dr. E. D. Burton, of the University of Chicago, who heads an authoritative commission from America that is coming to investigate educational conditions in China. Also John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and his party, who are going to the dedication of the new medical school buildings in Peking.

During September several of the regular staff of Shanghai College will return to Shanghai. Dr. Huntley will resume his duties as college physician and lecturer on hygiene and sanitation. He it was that secured such large gifts while in America for the college, particularly $50,000 for the new junior academy building, and $100,000 for the woman's building, as well as money for residences. Professor D. H. Kulp, who has been teaching in Brown University, as exchange professor in place of Doctor Dealey, is returning to his work in the department of sociology. Professor Victor Hanson, who has been doing graduate work in political science at the University of Chicago, and also teaching

that subject in the same university, will return in September to teach political science and economics. Professor John B. Hipps has just finished a year at Columbia University and will return in September with his bride, formerly Miss Lydia Brown of Ginling College. Several new professors and teachers are under appointment, including Mr. and Mrs. Wiley from the Southern Baptist Board, for the department of sociology, two new English teachers, and a man for the department of business administration. Miss White, formerly of Nanking University, will also join the staff in September.

Belgian Engineers' Tender is Accepted For Yellow River Bridge

According to news received from Peking, the expert advisers and engineers on the Tender Examination Committees appointed by the Ministry of Communications in connection with the Yellow River Bridge which is to be built for the Kin-Han Railway have concluded their examinations and the successful tenderer is the Societe Belge, which gives the cost of construction at $10,500,000. Prizes of $85,000 and $25,000 respectively are awarded to the Compagnie Generale d'Extreme Orient and another French company, their designs being classed next best.

More than a month has been spent by the committee in consideration of the tenders, which were opened on June 30, before the public.

British Commercial Attache Retires From Consular Service

Much attention has been attracted by the announcement that Archibald Rose, after twenty or more years of service in the diplomatic world, has resigned and will enter the employ of the British American Tobacco Company. Mr. Rose is widely known in China and has been assistant Commercial Attache, attached to the British Legation, Peking, for more than twenty years.

Mr. Rose first arrived in the Orient in 1898 and has always manifested a keen interest in the Chinese people and is a Chinese scholar. He is now spending his vacation at his home in England, the exact date of his return is unknown.

Men and Events

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Edmond B. Gregory, a daughter, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on Tuesday, August 9.

Hugo Reiss, vice-president of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Shanghai, is in New York on business. He expects to remain in America until September.

A son, Donald Edwin, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Loren J. Mead of the Standard Oil Company, at Peking, Saturday, July 23. Mr. Mead is stationed at Chentow, Chihli province.

C. F. Remer, professor of economics at St. John's University, Shanghai, and Mrs. Remer left this week for Kuling where they will spend a two weeks vacation before the fall term of school.

Major C. P. Holcomb, U. S. District Attorney, Shanghai, returned last week on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*, from an extended business trip to the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Holcomb. While in America Mr. Holcomb visited his home in Delaware.

Ralph Dawson, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, who is on an inspection trip of the offices of the Asia Banking Corporation in the Far East arrived in Shanghai last week on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*. He will first make a trip to North China and return to America by way of Europe.

Hon. Chu Chi Chien, former Chinese Premier, accompanied by Dr. Y. T. Tsur and several secretaries is in Washington this summer. Mr. Chu has rented a house in the Chevy Chase district of the Capital and is living with has daughters, who are students in a college in Washington.

G. Gresham Griggs, representative in the Far East, with headquarters at Singapore, for the Robertson-Cole Company, importers and exporters of automobiles and other machinery, passed through Shanghai this week enroute to America on leave. He departed on the *s. s. Ecuador* on Saturday, August 13.

Dr. Ralph Ward, prominently engaged in missionary and educational work in China for a number of years, has been appointed acting executive secretary of the China Society of America, with head office at 13 Astor Place, New York. The president of the China Society is Owen F. Roberts, a prominent business man of Connecticutt.

Herbert R. Synder was admitted to practice in the U. S. Court for China on Monday, August 8, before Judge C. S. Lobingier, and presented by Major C. P. Holcomb. Mr. Synder was formerly connected with the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, and is now with the Hua Sheng Trading Corporation, Chinese-American Bank building, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

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Miss Emily S. Hartwell, an American missionary from Foochow, China was in Washington during June interviewing officials of the State Department and members of Congress regarding political and economic conditions in South China and especially in Fukien Province. She has been lecturing in various parts of the country on these subjects for several months.

Ma Soo, special representative of Dr. Sun Yat sen, and the Chinese Southern government at Canton, has opened an office in Washington, D. C. in the Munsey Building on Pennsylvania Avenue. He is carrying on an active propaganda on behalf of the Southern government which is being favorably received in many parts of the country, and has attracted considerable attention in government circles.

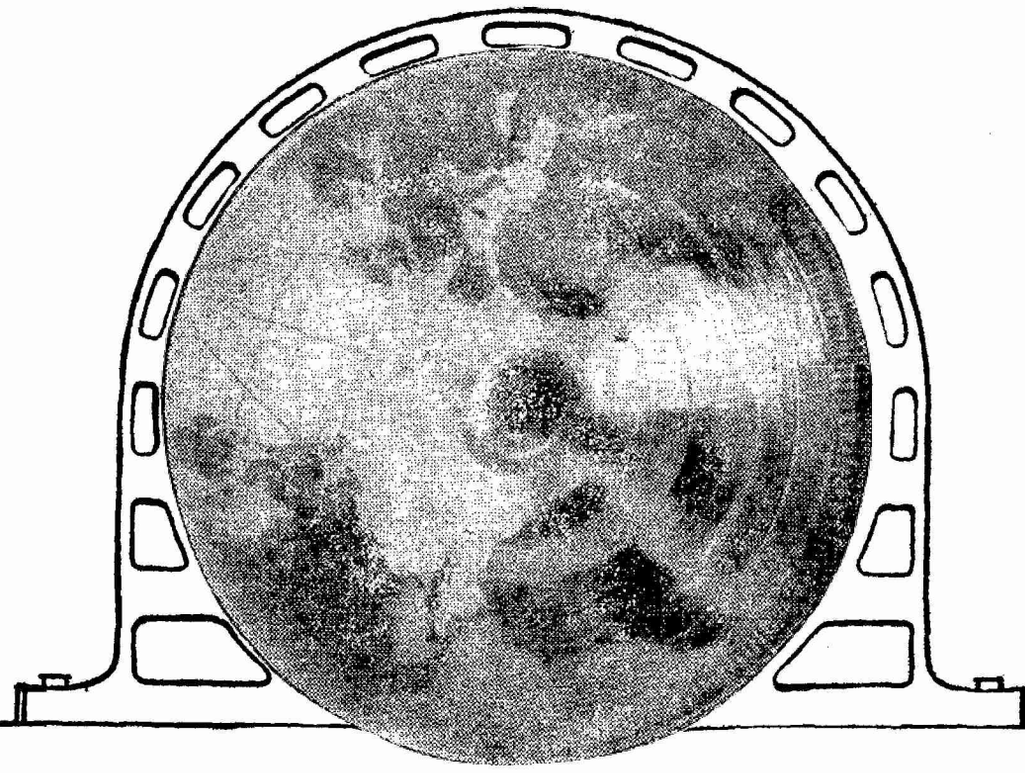
News has been received in Shanghai that Miss Jean Douglass, a graduate of the Shanghai American School of 1920, has received a scholarship in Wellsley College and will enter the institution in September. Miss Douglass is a daughter of C. W. Douglass of the Presbyterian Press, Shanghai, and was graduated from the Shanghai American School several years ago. She spent last year at Wooster College, Ohio.

Chow Chwo Ssien, Chinese Consul-general in the Philippines, has inaugurated a plan whereby he will visit the towns and provinces of the Philippines for the purpose of promoting friendly relations between the Chinese and Filipinos. He declared that part of his purpose in making these trips is to see the way in which the Chinese residents in these localities are conducting their business and dealing with their Filipino neighbors and patrons in general.

C. J. Spiker, assistant Chinese secretary at the American Legation, Peking, passed through Shanghai this week enroute to America by way of Europe, sailing on Wednesday, August 10, on the *s.s. Kleist Maru.* Mr. Spiker will leave the boat at Marseilles and travel through Europe spending some time with friends in Italy, afterwards going to England and then sailing for America. He plans to return from his furlough sometime in January 1922, when he will go to Chungking when he has been appointed Consul.

More than 200 Chinese students enroute to America to pursue their education in American colleges and universities were guests of honor at a reception and tea held at the Columbia Country Club on the afternoon of Monday, August 8. Tea was served and music was furnished for the afternoon by Kerry's orchestra. Addresses were made during the afternoon by A. R. Hager, president of the club Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China; T. H. Chou, in charge of the Tsinghua party of students, and Mr. Pan on behalf of the private students.

Lem Wah, a resident of Chinatown in New York, and for thirty-three years, Chinese agent and interpreter for the Canadian Pacific Railway, departed for China on July 15, to visit his family. Mr. Lem has seen his wife three times in fifty-one years. He is seventy-two years old and has lived more than half a century in America. He is now returning to China to rejoin his wife, and will live on the pension which is being paid him by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He was presented several tokens of appreciation of long service by officials of the Canadian Pacific. He is succeeded by his son, Lem Lin



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General Office for the Far East, excluding Japan and China: International General Electric Company, Inc., Shanghai.

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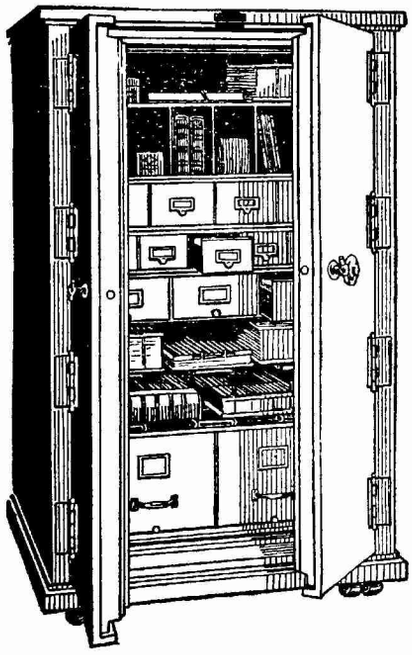

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H. O. Hereford manager of the foreign sales department of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, the largest manufacturers of dyes in the United States, arrived in Shanghai on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*, August 5. Mr. Hereford is well known to the commercial community of the Far East having been intimately connected with foreign trade in 1900. In this year Mr. Hereford came to Japan originally. He is now on a trip of inspection to the branch offices of his company in Japan and China. Mr. Hereford's visit to the Far East is only another evidence of the determination of American manufacturers who expanded all fields of activities before the war, to maintain their prestige and to do everything possible by close contact to keep their grip on the world's markers in fair competition with other nationals.

Albino Z. Sy Cip, a Chinese attorney of Manila accompanied by Raphael Machuca Gotauco, vice-president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Manila, is in Washington D. C., on business connected with the Chinese interests in the Philippine Islands. It is rumored that the Administration is planning to take action looking toward the repeal of the "bookkeeping" law recently passed by the Philippine legislature. The bookkeeping law, which is thought here to be an attempt to injure Chinese business interests in the Philippines, was passed several months ago and signed by Governor Harrison as one of his last official acts. The law requires all business firms to keep their accounts in English, Spanish or a native dialect, and its enforcement would compel thousands of Chinese merchants to go out of business. Much of the great business development of the Philippine Islands in the last few years has been due to the enterprise of Chinese merchants who are said to dominate more than 80 percent of the internal business of the Islands.

News from North China

Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been in Shanghai to attend the funeral ceremony of his brother, returned to Peking on August 2.

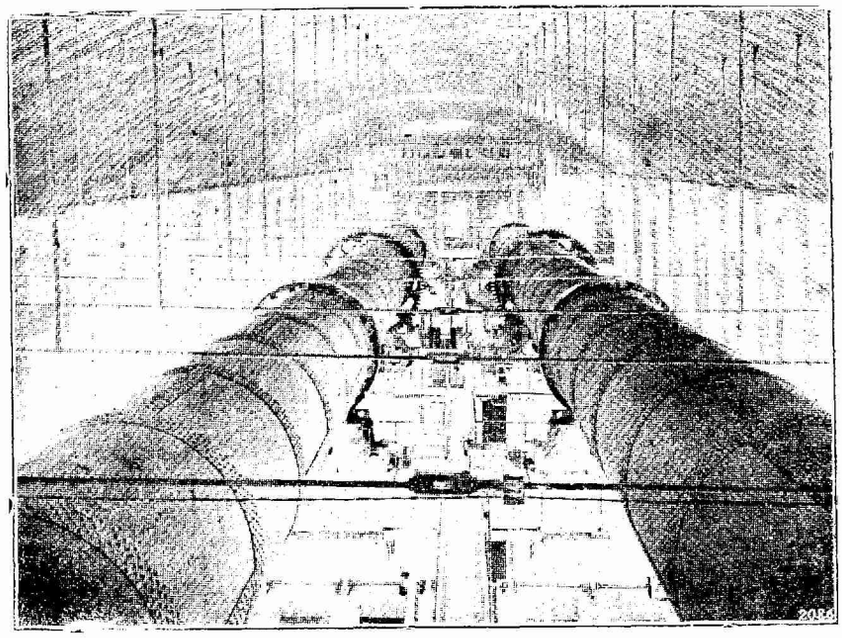
By Presidential Mandates issued on July 31, the outgoing and incoming presidents and vice-presidents of the South Manchuria Railway, and Mr. Ushijima, Peking agent of the company, were decorated.

Mrs. Funatsu, wife of the Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin, is now in hospital, at Tientsin, an operation having been performed. Mr. Funatsu has postponed his intended journey to Japan for the time being.

Mr. Yoshida, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, having recovered his health, began to attend office on August 2. On August 3 he went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Interpreter Nishida, for the regular interview with its officials on current matters.

The inaugural ceremonies of the Rockefeller Institute will take place on September 15 and continue until September 22. Lectures will be given every day by celebrated medical scholars of rarious countries. J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., will be present on the occasion.

The Commercial Attache of the Far Eastern Republic Mission in Peking, Mr. Torgasheff, left Peking on the morning of August 30 for Shanghai to attend to



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"There is a great deal of useful information in this book'' —— *Foreign Affairs.*

"It may be said that Mr. Pooley is a Japanaphobe.....at least there is no disputing the knowledge which should be of much service at the present moment to our Foreign Office''——*Truth.*

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"There is nothing stodgy or dry about it, the author apparently loves his subject and has mastered his material.....we would commend this work to those who seek a royal road to a general knowledge of the subject and who like a chatty book''——*Asiatic Review.*

"This is in many ways a most delightful book.....it is written easily and with full knowledge of its subject—the most salient points of Chinese history.....we have nothing but praise for the general tone and tenor of the book''——*London and China Telegraph.*

Ruskin House, 40, Museum Street, London, W. C. I.

some commercial affairs of his country in that port, and is expected to be absent from the capital for three weeks.

There was considerable response on the part of Chinese and foreign officials of Tientsin to General Yang I-te's invitation to attend his police headquarters on Saturday afternoon, the occasion being a formal inspection of the new fire engines and apparatus which have arrived from France.

The acting German Minister at Peking has had a conference with the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Liu Shih-chun, with regard to the re-establishment of the Deutsch Asiatic Bank in China. The Chengwen Agency reports that new plans have been arrived at by which the bank is to be reorganized.

J. W. Fenton, of Peking, died on July 31 Burial services was held on the morning of August 2. Mr. Fenton was the Peking correspondent of *Reuter's* Agency, the manager of the Peking and Tientsin Press, and lastly the representative of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company for North China.

C. T. Wang, one of the Chinese delegates to the late European Peace Conference, is now in Peking. The Chinese press reports that the Prime Minister, General Chin Yun-peng, has offered to Mr. Wang the post of China's delegate to the Pacific Conference in America. Dr. Wang is said to have declined the offer.

M. Yourin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Far Eastern Republic, left Peking for Chita on August 1, accompanied by Mr. Kasanin, Secretary of the Far Eastern Mission. Mr. Agareff and Mr. Hodoroff, chairman of the mission and director of the *Dalta* and *Rôsta* news agency, respectively, accompanied Mr. Yourin as far as Peitaiho.

A message from Canton to the *Peking Daily News* (Peking), states that the independent provinces in South China will refuse to recognize the Chinese-German Treaty of Commerce which had been recently concluded by the Central government. The renewal of the relations in the South, it is stated, is dependent on the negotiation of a separate treaty.

The marriage of a daughter of Tang Hao-chung, Vice-Minister of Communications during the Manchu regime, and the elder son of General Li Yuan-hung, former President of China, will take place at Tientsin on August 13. President Hsu will be represented at the wedding by Jao Pin-ching, his secretary. Mr. Li has been studying in Japan for some time.

The annual general meeting of the Rocky Point Association was held at the Assembly Hall, Peitaiho, on Tuesday August 2, with Leslie Stedman in the chair. One of the resolutions passed at the meeting read: "That this meeting dissents from the view that the Chinese authorities have a right to levy taxes on foreign business conducted in the association area."

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister to China, according to a telegram received in Peking, has sailed from Kobe on the *s.s. Kanan Maru.* The *China Advertiser* says that if all goes well, Mr. Obata will reach Tientsin on the morning of August 10. Whether or not he will break his journey at Tientsin will depend upon the hour at which the steamer comes alongside the French Bund.

The Tientsin Chinese Y. M. C. A. is organizing an excursion party to visit the sacred mountain

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Taishan and Confucius' Tomb in Chufeng in Shantung. R. S. Hall, of the Tsinan Y. M. C. A. will be in charge of the expedition. Chiang Hsi-chang, the boy prodigy who made a sensation in Tientsin some six years ago with his display of classical Chinese learning, will also be in the party.

The rumor that Chu Chi-chien, former Minister of the Interior, who has recently gone to France to receive the degree of doctor for the President of China, will be asked by the President to organize a new Cabinet has been persistent. President Hsu is said to have sent several telegrams to Mr. Chu ashing him to return to China as soon as possible after having had an audience with the Japanese Emperor.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from Wu Keh-chu, Charge d'Affaires in Cuba, stating that the disappearance of Mr. Chen, a secretary of the Chinese Legation in Cuba, continues to be a mystery, but that he should be suspected of having been connected with the affair is still more strange. He concludes his telegram by suggesting the appointment of a special mission to clear up the case.

The Municipal Council in Peking has called a meeting to discuss the question of the tramway for the Capital, which arose in consequence of the suspension of operation by the Banque Industrielle de Chine. At the meeting, Chi Yao-shan, Minister of the Interior, was present. The choice of the lines and routes, the regulations governing the purchase of houses and land, the punishment of drivers for accidents, the appropriation of surplus profits for philanthropic purposes, were minutely discussed.

The American Commercial Attache at Peking has received a despatch from the Department of Commerce at Washington D. C. stating that there is little doubt the China Trade Act will be enacted into law as soon as the Secretary of State passes on its constitutionality. It has been referred to Mr. Hughes, according to reports received, for a decision. The bill if passed, according to the Chung Mei News Agency, will permit American business men in China to incorporate in Washington under provisions that will put them on an equal basis with business men of other nations regarding excess profits taxes.

Peking August 6, 1921.

News from Central China

Several foreign river steamers in passing through the war region along Hunan border were fired on by soldiers from land. No serious damage was made thus far.

Chang Tso-ling may send troops here presently to share the spoils and power of the Yangtze Valley, which are being captured by the Chihli faction. This is indicated by the fact that Chang Tso-ling has asked a remittance for his troops to be sent to Hankow.

A brass tablet will soon be erected in St. John's Church, Hankow, by members of the United Services

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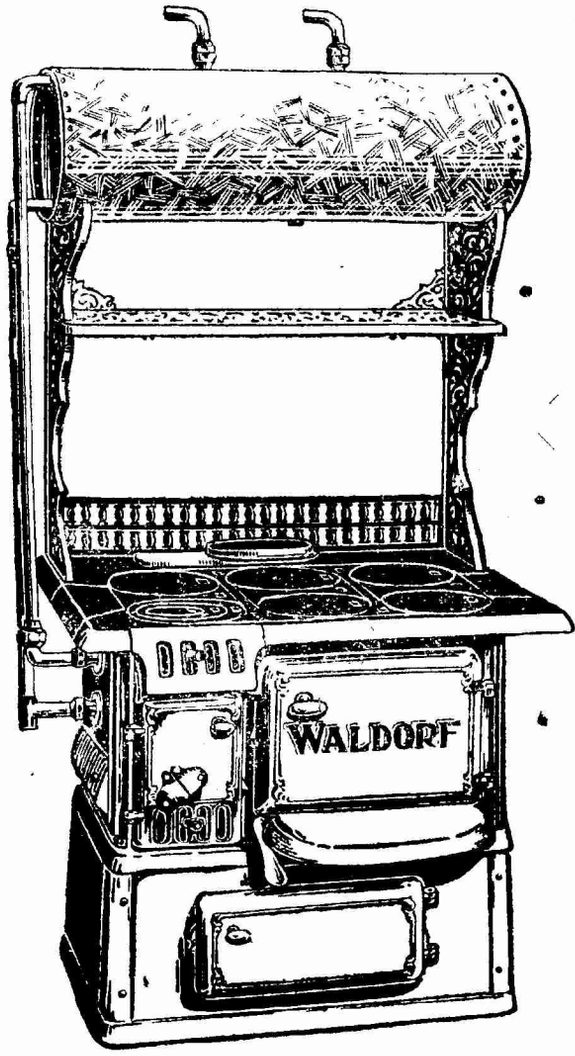
STOVES



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Granite State, Manila, August 7. (105)

Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta.

For San Francisco

Golden State, Shanghai, Sept. 21. (105)
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Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (105)

Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

From San Francisco

Empire State, Shanghai, August 21. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Sept. 15. (105)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle

Keystone State, Shanghai, August 23. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, September 13. (1)

From New York

Eastern Cloud, Shanghai, August 20. (1)
Schodack, Shanghai. August 20. (1)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shai, Hkong, Manila and Java Ports.

From San Francisco

West Jena, Shanghai, August 15. (5)
West Calera, Shanghai, Sept. 5. (5)

For Los Angeles & San Francisco

West Jena, Shanghai, Aug. 25. (5)
West Henshaw, Shanghai, Sept. 10. (5)

From Seattle

West Keats, Shanghai, August 12. (10)
West Ison, Shanghai, August 10. (5)
West Ivis, Shanghai, October 10. (5)

For Seattle

West Ison, Shanghai, September 30. (5)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Vancouver

For Seattle

Delight, Shanghai, August 15. (15)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Chingwantao, Dairen.

From Portland, Ore.

West Jester, Shanghai, August 30. (15)
West Navaria, Shanghai, September 9. (10)

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Dairen.

For Portland, Ore.

Montague, Shanghai, August 23. (1)

From Portland, Ore.

Yokohoma, Kobe, Shanghai.

From New York

Lorain, Shanghai, August 15. (5)
Duquesne, Shanghai, September 1. (5

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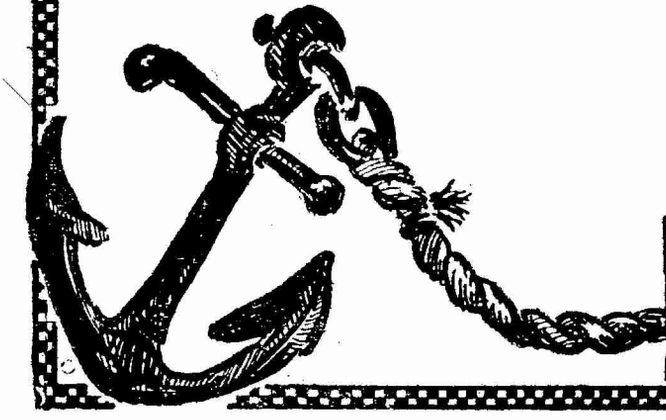

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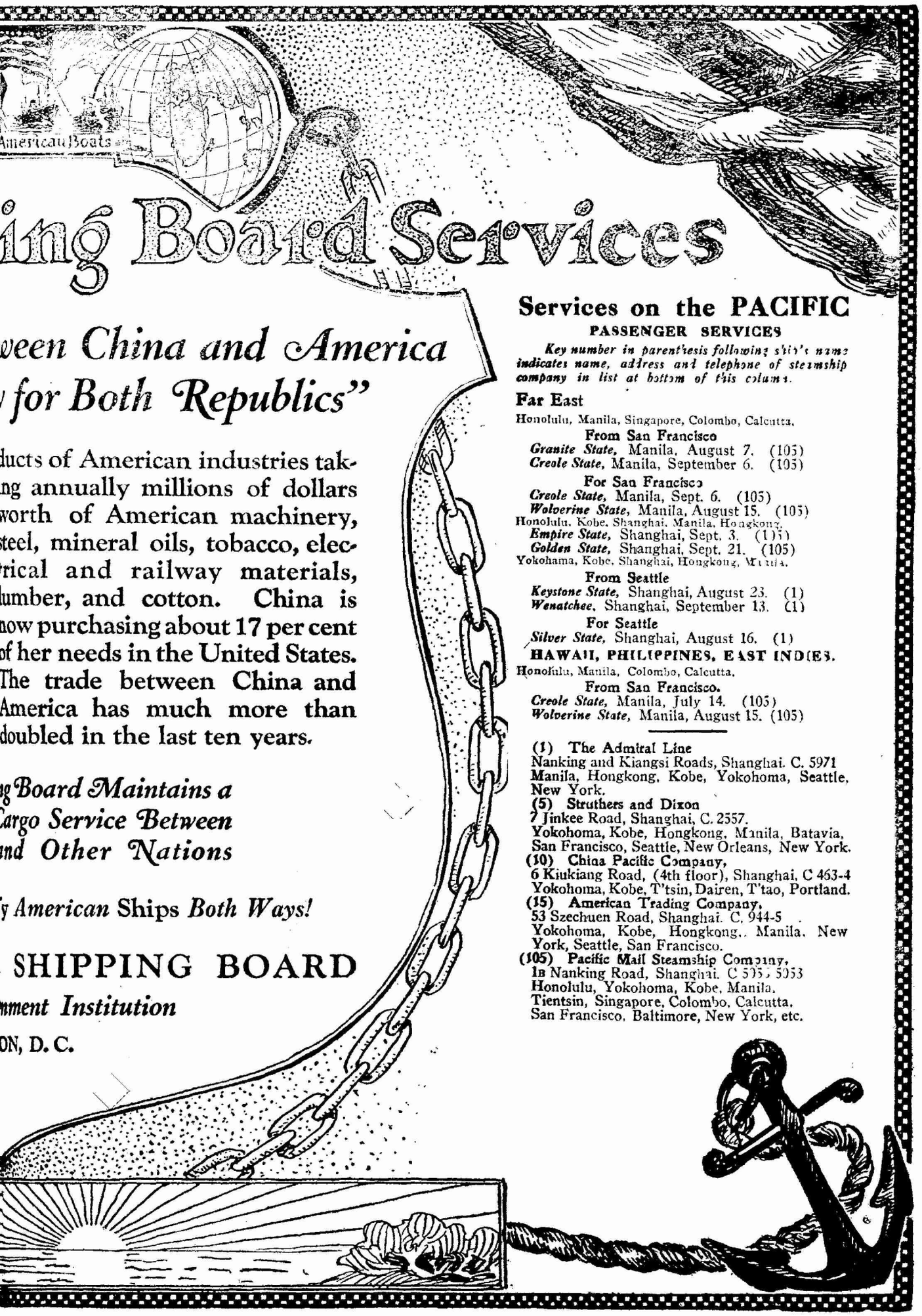

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From San Francisco

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Creole State, Manila, September 6. (105)

For San Francisco

Creole State, Manila, Sept. 6. (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (105)

Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Empire State, Shanghai, Sept. 3. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Sept. 21. (105)

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle

Keystone State, Shanghai, August 23. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, September 13. (1)

For Seattle

Silver State, Shanghai, August 16. (1)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIES.

Honolulu, Manila, Colombo, Calcutta.

From San Francisco.

Creole State, Manila, July 14. (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, August 15. (105)

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(1) The Admiral Line
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
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(10) China Pacific Company,
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Yokohoma, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) American Trading Company,
53 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. C. 944-5
Yokohoma, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila. New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
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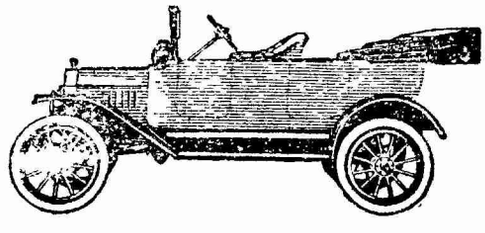

17-588

Association in memory of the men who gave their lives in the great war. The name list is now compiled, and the tablet will be unveiled during the special service on Armistice Day this year.

The reparation committee for recent mutinies at Ichang and Wuchang has received urgent calls for relief from sufferers of the two cities, who call for immediate action to get relief funds from the governors. Such calls are being unheeded by the latter who are absorbingly engrossed over fighting with Hunan.

Student delegates of leading universities and colleges in Japan, representing the Japanese Asiatic Students Federation, will shortly visit Hankow from Shanghai. The Hankow Foreign Office has been notified by the Japanese Consul of their coming and their itineracy into other inland districts on a tour of investigation.

A bevy of Chinese beauties in the Chinatown of New York City presented in a screen picture entitled "The Forbidden City" appeared in a local cinema. The prettiest Chinese girls were gathered together by a painstaking and thorough search of New York's vivid Chinatown, and they take the parts of girls in the harem of a Chinese Emperor.

Traffic on the Peking-Hankow Railway is frequently interrupted, and incoming trains are usually delayed this week. Flood is reported to be delaying traffic at Sinsiang, Honan. At present all available rolling stocks are used for despatching troops to Hankow from Honan and Shantung, and business with the northern provinces is temporarily suspended.

A political combination is rumored to be in organization among the provinces of Hunan, Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow, which are uniting together in view of the new development of Yangtze politics arising out of the Hunan fracas. This union will then join hands with the Southern government to work for the eventual overthrow of the Peking administration.

Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan has removed his family to the North. All his movable treasures were also sent north in more than a hundred boxes. While apparantly taking vigorous measures against his enemies from Hunan, Wang is reported by *Reuters* to have telegraphed Peking urging that General Hsiao Yao-nan be appointed Tuchun in his instead, and that he be given immediate relief.

The Hupeh Provincial University recently established by the governors of the province will be opened this fall. Courses in arts and sciences, political economy, philosophy and Chinese literature are said to have been provided for, and arrangements for entrancl examinations are being made. The university will be temporarily housed in the Government Language School and the Law College of Wuchang.

About a thousand workmen of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Co's transportation facilities at Hanyang have presented their demand for increase of wages to the chief of transportation bureau. The workmen claim they should be given a bonus in common with members of the office staffs, and that their present wages of $7 per month should be increased considerably since the price of rice has doubled in the course of a year.

Representatives of local organizations, including the Hankow Chamber of Commerce, Associated Street

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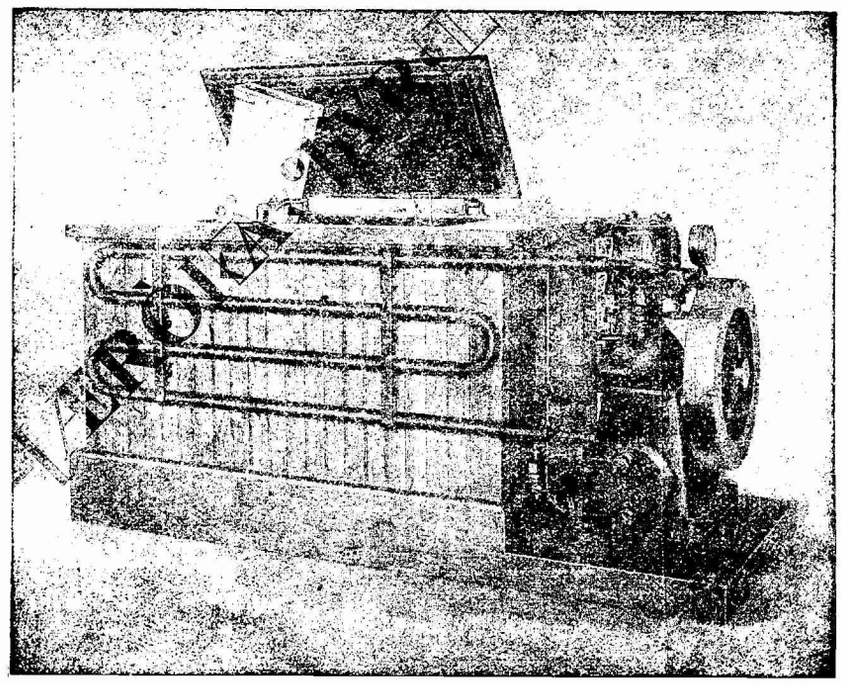

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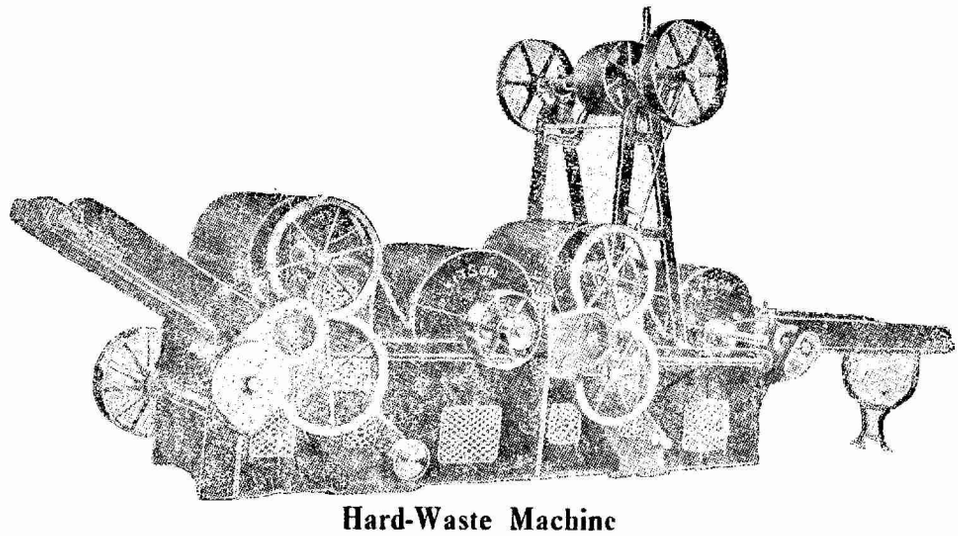

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Agents in China

Unions and the Union of All-Circles, interviewed General Hsiao Yao-nan at his Hankow headquarters this week, to ascertain his views regarding the Hunan fighting. Hsiao declared his movement of troops to the fighting zone was merely to protect the Wuhan cities, and not to participate in the present civil strife. The 24th Chihli Division has been sent for, and may arrive here soon to defend Hankow.

The Chinese Police Commissioner of Hankow is now supplying many local Chinese newspapers with news concerning the Hunan fighting. He is receiving daily a war news service from the Military Governor, General Wang Chan-yuan, against whom the Hunan movement was originated. Press censorship is still on in this center, and the Chinese newspapers published in the Japanese concessions carrying news disliked by Wang are not allowed to circulate in the Chinese city. Martial law is also in force.

The river steamer *Kiangtung* of the China Merchants Navigation Co, on the upper Yangtze service is being detained in the upper Yangtze gorges by southern troops near Chungking, who fired on the steamer while the latter passed there. The captain made inquiry of what the soldiers on land meant in firing, and was informed that the troops meant to prevent their military preparations and mobilization reported to Hankow by the passengers. No harm on life or properties is threatened.

Following Wang Chan-yuan's repeated defeats by Hunan forces and the killing of several of his important under officers in the battle, Wang's position has weakened considerably. Today the movement of Hsiao Yao-nan's troops to Wuchang to meet the Hunan fighters, who are approaching nearer to Wuchang than before, caused disquieting rumors in Hankow, where Chinese residents are again pouring into the foreign concessions. Wang is suspected to be making arrangements for taking his flight in time of emergency.

There has been little change in local market conditions for exports. The only feature of interest is the firmness of exchange and the increase in homeward freight conference rates on oils, seeds, beans and peas The tone in piece goods market is again quiet, owing to continued dullness in business following the Hunan fighting and the pending settlement. Recently some shipments of Hankow and Wanhsien goatskins and wood oil were made to the United States. Some fairly good sized orders for beans were also executed to Shanghai. Native markets for all sorts of foodstuffs, such as beans, peas, wheat and rice, as well as some other lines of export produce are very firm, supplies being hampered by political disorders and flood.

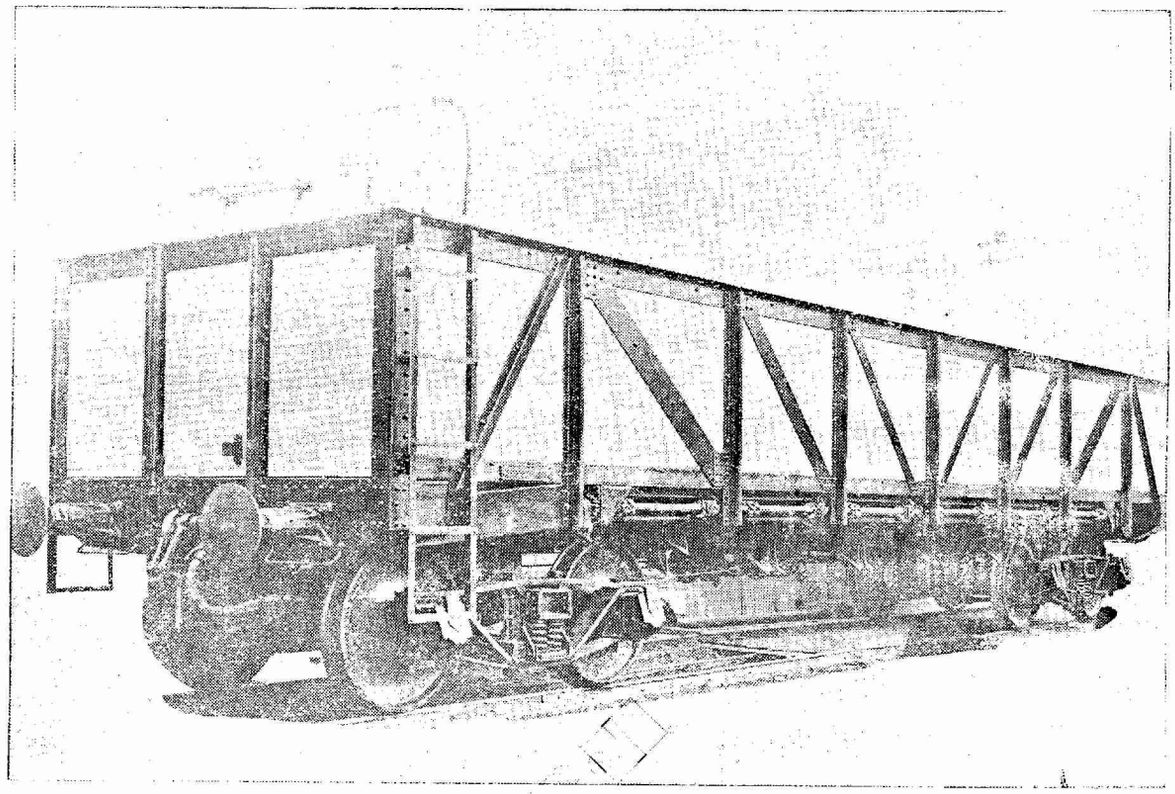
Hankow, August 6, 1921.

News from South China

John Swire and Sons have made a donation of $100,000 to the Hongkong University as a part of an endowment fund for the benefit of the Taikoo chair of engineering and the engineering section of the university.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen will lead an expedition to Hupeh, in order to oust Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan from the

CARS



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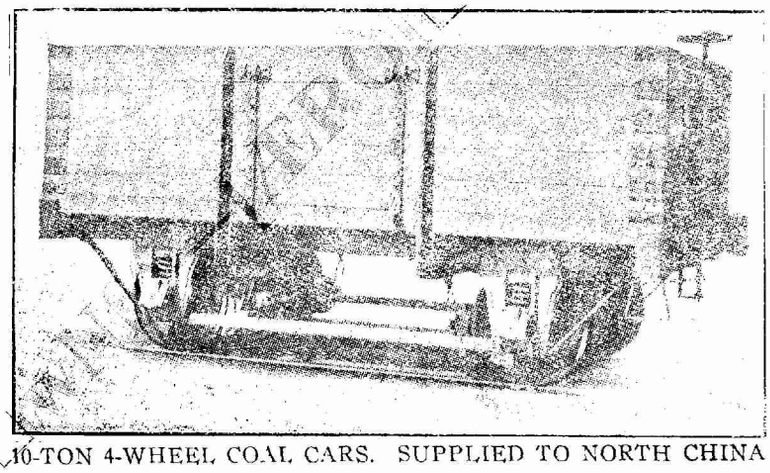

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17-591

province and relieve the people there of militarism, according to information given out at the government house in Canton.

In the district of Toyshan in Kwangtung alone there are now more than 500 Boy Scouts; and to improve the quality of their leadership, Scout Commissioner Hin Wong is conducting a training class for scoutmasters there.

Eugene Chen, formerly editor of the *Shanghai Gazette*, is back in Canton from London, where he has been looking after the interest of the Southern cause since 1918. Mr. Chen will soon make a visit to Shanghai.

In view of the coming conflict between the North and the South for supremacy, the Cantonese women have organized a class for the training of war nurses in order to be of service to the Cantonese Army. The medical schools of the city will furnish teachers for the class.

Tang Shao-yi, a former Premier of the Republic of China, now residing in his village at Tongka, Heungshan, Kwangtung, is being mentioned as a delegate to the Pacific Conference to be held in Washington. The Canton government is working for official representation at the Conference.

The bazaar held in Canton, July 24-30, under the auspices of the Canton Women's Relief Association, of which Mrs. Sun Yat-sen is the president, has taken in gross receipts of nearly $25,000, according to latest accounts shown. The women will hold a tag day to raise more funds for Red Cross and relief work in Kwangsi.

Dr. Tai En Sai, son-in-law of President Sun Yat-sen, has been asked by Governor-designate Ma Chun-wu of Kwangsi to accept the appointment of mayor for Wuchow, the chief port of the province up the West River. Dr. Tai is a graduate of Columbia University and was for sometime a department chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Constitutionalist government at Canton will issue a statement informing the public that Dr. C. T. Wang, one time vice-speaker of the extraordinary session of the National Assembly of the Republic of China, is no longer connected with the body here. The Southern leaders do not feel that Dr. Wang is now representing their sentiments or interest.

To lessen the expenditure of the Canton government, a movement is on foot to ask all members of Parliament now in Canton holding civil office to refuse their salary as an M. P. so that newly arrived members without a civil or military post may receive something. Many M. P. s are now drawing double pay, one as a law-maker and another as a government servant.

The Canton government has refused to comply with the request of the Japanese Consulate-General to deny the press report that the Japanese have been assisting the militarists of Kwangsi in their recent war against the Cantonese people. The government has officially denied that it has contracted a $12,000,000 Japanese loan as charged by the Peking government.

The decision of the Kwangtung Educational Commission to close down the Government Medical School has been approved of by the Governor, and the question is settled for the time being. Because of this action, the commission was attacked, and the chairman, Chen Tu-hsiao, was accused of incompetence and other irregularities in connection with body. Mr. Chen is suspected of being a Bolshevik agent.

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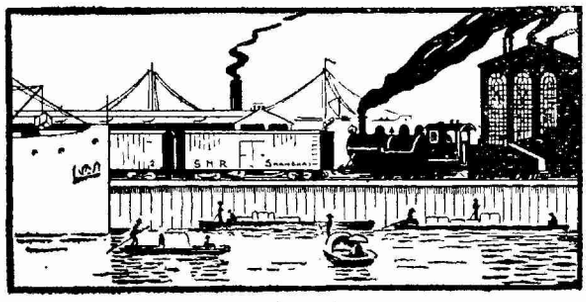

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17-593

If Japan and America Fight

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Canton will send a delegation to the conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions, if Peking government is able to stand until then and has representation in Washington. The Canton government, however, expects to oust the Peking militarists before the Conference begins. Among those mentioned as delegates for China is Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Foreign Minister of the Canton Constitutionalist government.

The strike menace in Canton among the laborers is giving no little inconvenience to the public. The third week in July at the Sun Company and the Hotel Asia, the largest department store and hotel in South China, was the darkest period in its history. The employes in their light plant walked out, and forced out the guests of the hotel who could not afford to live in a place where light, water, elevators, and other necessities were denied them.

The Canton, government will not return German property to their former owners at present, as the Sino-German Agreement made was illegal, according to the authorities here, by the Peking government, being bogus and illegal, having no right to conclude such understandings with a foreign government. Moreover, even if Peking has the right to do so, the agreement is still ineffective, as the National Assembly has not approved of it. It is held here that the government of China has no right to make a treaty with foreign governments without sanction of the National Assembly.

The Southwestern provinces under the Constitutionalist government in Canton, Hunan, Szechuen, Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kwangtung, have been instructed by President Sun Yat-sen to march on Hankow in order to relieve the people of Hupeh from the curse of militarism in the person of Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan and his followers. The allied forces of Szechuen and Hunan, directed by Constitutionalists, will be the vanguards of the attack. It is being considered that Dr. Sun Yat-sen will himself lead one of the three Canton army divisions to Hupeh, thence to Peking, on which declaration of war will have been made when this is published.

Dr. Ma Chun-wu, M. P., chief private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the President of the Constitutionalist government at Canton, has been appointed Governor of Kwangsi, replacing the former provincial chief who had fled with Lu Yung-ting, the chief militarist of the South-west. Mr. Ma left Canton August 3 for Wuchow. The Governor is a Kwangsi-ite, well-known Chinese scholar and a graduate of a German university. He has been many years a follower of Dr. Sun. Dr. Ma speaks several foreign languages and is a scientist of no little ability. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, does not intend to appoint a commander-in-chief for Kwangsi, thus leaving the Governor as the highest official in the province.

The first election in Kwangtung held August 1, for the choice of district magistrates and assemblymen has resulted most favorably in the interest of the Kuo-mintang, the only party, however, making a systematic campaign for its candidates. On account of poor means of communication, the official result will not be published for some time. It is believed here that Kwangtung, the first province to try the policy of autonomy and the method of popular election of local officials, will be followed by others. The appearance of provinces of autonomy followed by the formation of a federal government of these provinces will mark the

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end of Peking as the Central government, it is generally expected in Canton.

The internecine conflict between the Kwangtung and the Kwangsi Province started June 20 in Lingshan, Kwangtung, ended June 19 in Nanning, Kwangsi, in favor of the Cantonese. The Kwangsi warlord has issued his notice of resignation, and Lu Yung-ting is now a refugee in Annam, according to press report. The Cantonese Army in Kwangsi is now busy disarming former Kwangsi soldiers who are refusing to submit. The former supporters of Lu Yung-ting have proposed to the Cantonese Army of Occupation in Kwangsi that it will not permanently occupy Nanning, that Lungchow shall be designated as headquarters for Lu Yung-ting to wind up his military affairs and discharge the remnants of his army, that the Provincial Assembly of Kwangsi shall be empowered to recommend a commander-in-chief of troops and a civil governor to the President, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, for commission, and that the Kwangsi-ites shall be left alone to deal with their financial affairs. The Kwangsi Constitutionalists, however, are opposing the proposals, asserting that the Kwangsi Assembly has been picked under the influence of the former militarist chief, General Lu, and that it is no longer representing the genuine thought and spirit of the Kwangsi people. The policy of reconstruction is being considered by Dr. Sun's government, and it is understood that the Kwangsi Constitutionalist leaders will be backed by the President to effect such reforms as that will be of interest to that province. Tsen Hung-ying and other Kwangsi commanders who have surrendered to the Cantonese are not being trusted by the Canton government, and it is believed that they will be dismissed from their present commands at an early date.

H. W.

Canton, August 4, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

August 4. Wide front said to be covered by fighting in Hupeh area.——Minister Koo asks Chinese government for funds to carry on work at Pacific Conference.

August 5. Foreign vessels fired on in crossing war zone in Central Yangste region.——Peking report says Tuchun Wang of Hupeh is disposing of property.

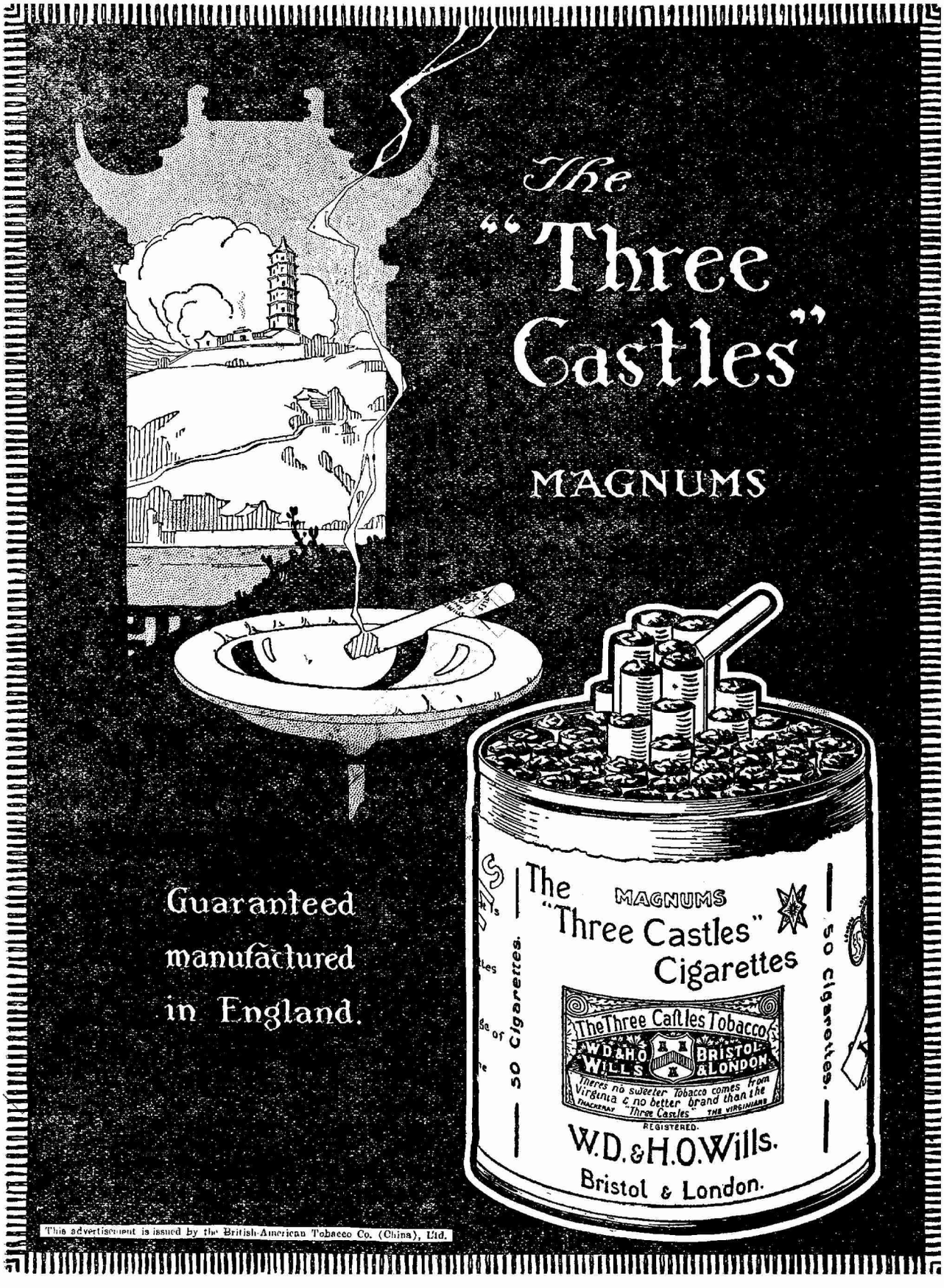
August 6. Hupeh insurgents and Hunan troops plan joint attack on forces of Tuchun Wang.

August 7. Hankow report says price of $100,000 has been placed on head of Tuchun Wang.——Southern report indicates that the Cantonese have situation there well in hand.

August 8. Hunanese reported as advancing further into Hupeh.

August 9. Hankow report says Canton government has sent troops to take province of Kiangsi.

August 10. Hankow dispatch predicts break between Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun.——Cantonese election results in almost solid victory for Sun Yat-sen's party.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JAPAN

August 8. Japanese Foreign Minister expresses consent as to date and place of Pacific Conference.

August 9. Marquis Okuma declares a rediscussion of the Yap and Shantung questions will not be tolerated under any circumstances.

August 10. Premier Hara asks Japan to be calm but to watch Conference and also states that Japan wants to evacuate Siberia but cannot.

GENERAL

August 4. Allied Supreme Council to discuss Silesian, Near Eastern and Albanian question.

August 5. British Naval estimate placed at £240,000,000.——Paris report indicates a mutiny in Morocco against Spain.——Allied Supreme Council to convene on Silesian question soon.

August 6. London report says Dominions are asserting right to appoint own representatives to consult with British Prime Minister in the future.——Thirty-eight British representatives to attend Allied Supreme Council meeting.

August 7. Allied Reparation Committee decides to make first allocation provisionally to Belgium.——Paris dispatch reports wide spread famine in Russia with millions starving.——French press favorably comments on rapidity with which America has carried through Pacific Conference arrangements.

August 8. President Harding announces Ambassador Harvey will attend Allied Supreme Council meeting as an observer.——Experts said to be at a loss as to settlement of Silesian question.——Spanish Cabinet crisis approaching as result Morroccan trouble.

August 9. British and French disagree as to Silesian settlement.—— Fear expressed for people of Russia dua Siberia during the next winter.

August 10. Lord Northcliffe praises broad vision of Secretary Hughes and President Harding.—— France urges a bi-section of Silesia with British opposing move.

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

FROM *The Chinese Engineer & Contractor*

Chefoo-Weihsien Road.—The work on the Chefoo-Weihsien road which was started on September first of last year will be finished by the end of August. Within a period of eleven months approximately 3,000 refugees have been given employment and a total mileage of 650 has been completed. The total expenditure of famine relief funds has been $865,000. The road for motor transportation purposes is to be divided in twenty sections, each section having a station, and the stations being seperated into three classes. The expense of establishing the stations and purchasing the necessary equipment is estimated at $600,000.

New Industrial Plant for Foochow.—A new industrial plant has been established in Foochow for the tanning of leather and for the manufacture of alcohol.

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The Changhsin Coal Mine.—A coal mine has recently been opened on a modern scale in the famous Huchow district. The mining area measures 40 square li. Two seams of coal have been opened up. The first seam is about five feet in thickness and the second eight feet. The coal is of the anthracite variety and is said to have a high heating value. The company operating the mine has recently increased its capitalization from $2,000,000 to $2,200,000. Beginning with the latter part of this year it is expected that the mine will produce 250 tons of coal for a twenty-four hour working day and that after five years the output will be increased to 1,500 tons. The coal supply is said to be sufficient for 100 years of mining. The only disadvantage the mine has at present is in its location, being remote from any waterway and 30 li from the nearest city. The Company, however, has decided to spend $500,000 in building a light railway and in improving transportation facilities generally.

Waterworks at Nanking and Chinkiang.—The citizens of both Nanking and Chinkiang, according to the Chinese press, are contemplating the instalment of waterworks in their respectitive cities. In Chinkiang several wealthy merchants have started to organize a company for this purpose. In Nanking the proposal is being considered by citizens and officials.

Changchow Flour Mill.—A new flour mill has recently begun operations outside of Siao Pei Men, Changchow, and is making a daily production of 400 sacks. The mill is owned by the Hung Feng Flour Milling Company. The product is being sold for local consumption.

Yangchow Match Factory.—A new factory for the manufacture of matches has been established at Yangchow. Four qualities of matches are being produced and the sale is largely confined to the surrounding district.

Kofa Aereated Water Company:—Nine Chinese have organized the Kofa Aereated Water Company in cooperation with the American Drug Company, according to the Chinese press. The capital of $150,000 has been fully subscribed and a plant will be constructed on Ward Road, Shanghai. The machinery, the Chinese papers say, will be ordered from Germany.

New Sugar Refining for Shanghai

The organization of the China National Sugar Refining Company at Shanghai, which is now going go smoothly, is receiving nation-wide attention. It is an attempt to manufacture and refine Chinese sugar for Chinese consumption. The company will be captilized at $5,000,000, and its promoters are big business men, who have demonstrated their success in business. Among them: are M. Y. San, the founder of a confectionary factory of the same name; Chang Chien, Tungchow industrial leader; C.C. Nieh, China's cotton magnate; C. T. Wang, manager of several cotton mills at Shanghai; Li Ching-fang, son of Viceroy Li Hung-chang; Chang Chusun, general manager of the Commercial Press. When these experienced Chinese business men come together and launch an industrial

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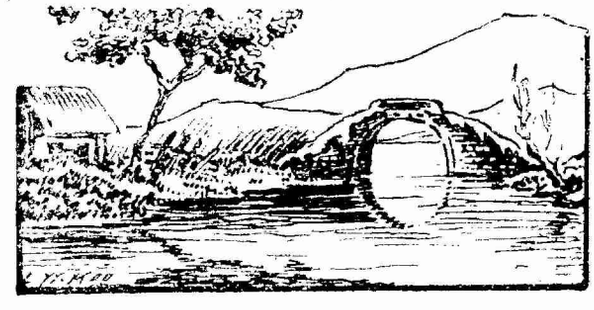
project, they cannot but succeed. In promoting the sugar refining company, they appear to have been more accentuated by patriotism than profits they can make out of it. They state that China should become a great sugar producing country, but at present the amount of sugar imported from abroad is increasing by leaps and bounds. Eighty million dollars worth of foreign sugar or Chinese sugar refined in foreign countries, according to the Customs report, entered China in 1918. The prompters of the new company hope to contend for this huge trade, and in so doing, to render a patriotic service to the country. They continue that the larger the quantity of sugar a nation consumes the more civilized it becomes. Denmark is said to consume 86 pounds per head annually, whereas Japan consumes 16 pounds per head every year. In China each person consumes 2 catties (not quite three pounds) a year on the average or her total annual consumption is 8,000,000 piculs. The necessity to improve the sugar industry is quite evident, and whosoever has a share in its improvement will enrich himself as well as develop one of the basic enterprises in this vast country.

The few essential elements for the success of the new company are all present. There is, first of all, a great demand for sugar made in China provided its price is as cheap as the imported article. Second, the company should have the support of the people. Third, its product can be sold at a cheaper price than imported sugar. The cheapness of it will necessarily result in a high demand for it. The M. Y. San Company, for instance, is gradually displacing imported biscuits and sweet-meats. Fourth, the company has been granted by the Chinese government the privilege of exemption from either customs or likin taxes for the next ten years. This privilege will undoubtedly enably it to build up the sugar industry with ease and is a tremendous incentive to try to make it a success. Several Chinese industries, which otherwise would have attained success, have been checked in their growth by likin restrictions. As some of the promoters have business interests in the Straits Settlements and they will most probably endeavor to get that market for their sugar. Oversea Chinese, as a rule, prefer Chinese products to foreign ones if they can get them. They will be valuable patrons of the new company. In a word, its success seems assured. Foreign well-wishers of China are looking to such thing for signs of China's regeneration. One way of building up a nation is through the development of industry, and the more China is developed along industrial lines, the greater will be the volume of her trade with foreign countries. The industrial development of China is mutually beneficial.

H. K. T.



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Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—We have had another week of very little interest, with fluctuations within narrow limits, influenced from day to day by the weather map and the operations of Speculators at the "Exchanges."

As to the crop outlook, evidence has been accumulating that the long period of favorable weather which has prevailed practically throughout the Belt has been instrumental in bringing about a marked improvement in its condition. This may be said of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Uplands of the Valley where the present outlook, with a late fall, would seem to justify the expectation of a good yield. Our reports from Honan the low lands of the Valley and Shantung are less cheerful and continue to maintain that the floods have been disappointing.

Fluctuations must naturally be expected, but we continue to feel that moderate advances should be taken advantage of to sell.

Yarn.—Fair liquidation has taken place on the modification of views as to the peace in the political horizon of China, and prices have declined some four taels. At the close, however, the decline fully appreciated with a steady tendency. In all some 10,000 bales direct business with Mills is recorded at very fancy prices. We believe conservative purchases on these reactions will prove reasonably profitable in the course.

Liverpool, August 3, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot		8.27	Pence
" " "	October	8.73	"
" " "	January	8.87	"

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, August 4, 1921.

New York Market :—

October	13.12	Cents
December	13.54	"
March	13.72	"
Spot	13.15	"

Market :- *Steady.*

Bombay, August 4, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. July/August	Rps.	317	per	Khandy
Fully Good Bengal Sept,	"	270	"	"
Fine Oomra, July	"	320	"	"

Market :—*Easy.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf	Tls	28.00	
Shanghai	"	27.00	
" M-ginned,	"	27.00	
Taichong	"	27.50	

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

To the Students of China—

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17-606

American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, August 2, 1921:

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	91.80
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	98.80
American Tel. and Tel. Con.		6's	1925	100⅛
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	100½
New York City		4½%	1965	90
British-American Tobacco Ltd. Common				12
Pacific Development Corporation Stock				8½

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai: Market remains inactive for America. The following sales have been made to Europe.

7	B/s	Meinchow Steam Filature	Arbutus	13/15	No. 1	Tls.	950
41	,,	Meinchow	,, ,,	Dragon Horse	11/13	1	,,	950
20	,,	,,	,, ,,	Monster & Book	13/15	1	,,	940
10	,,	,,	,, ,,	Cloud Stork	13/15	1	,,	960
10	,,	,,	,, ,,	Peony	13/15	1	,,	1000
28	,,	,,	,, ,,	Rising Sun		1	,,	930
20	,,	,,	,, ,,	Double Men	13/15	1	,,	910
10	,,	,,	,, ,,	Dragon Gate		1	,,	930
10	,,	,,	,, ,,	Cloud Stork		1	,,	950
18	,,	,,	,, ,,	Deer Stork		1	,,	915
12	,,	,,	,, ,,	Pine Tree Stork		1	,,	920
10	,,	,,	,, ,,	Shao Sing Stork		1	,,	960
10	,,	China Steam Filature		Blue Dragon	20/22	X. 1	,,	1050
40	,,	,, ,,	,,	Billiken	9/12	X. 1	,,	1100
20	,,	,, ,,	,,	Factory	20/22	No. 2	,,	1060
30	,,	,, ,,	,,	Griffon	13/18	X. 1	,,	1080
20	,,	,, ,,	,,	Moon Rabbit	18/20	1	,,	1060
33	,,	,, ,,	,,	Double Swallow	13/15	2	,,	990
20	,,	,, ,,	,,	Reindeer	12/22		,,	1000
20	,,	,, ,,	,,	Victory	12/22	2	,,	1020
20	,,	,, ,,	,,	Triton	12/22	X. 1	,,	1080
10	,,	,, ,,	,,	Pegasus	13/15	X. 1	,,	992.5
10	,,	,, ,,	,,	C. Z.	13/22	X. 1	,,	1092.5
20	,,	,, ,,	,,	Double Eagle	11/13	X. 1	,,	1080

Shipments up to August 2, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	3830 B/s	3263 B/s
Yellow ,, ,,	1102 ,,	89 ,,
White Silks	634 ,,	954 ,,
Yellow Silks	2424 ,,	1503 ,,
Tussahs	3173 ,,	864 ,,

Yokohama: Market is reported very quiet. Shinshiu No. 1 Superior is quoted at Yen 1430.

Crop: The spring crop of Japan is 5 percent short of last years crop, but this shortage will probably be offset by a 15/20 percent increase in both the Summer and Autumn Crops. The available supply will probably be 262,000 bales, exclusive of 6,000 bales unreeled silk and 42,000 bales stock held by the syndicate.

Shipments

Season	1921-1922	(July 1—July 23)	21,000
,,	1920-1921	(,,)	11,000
,,	1919-1920	(,,)	18,000

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Khoo Hock Tye	Penang
China Express Co., 207 Boundary Road	Shanghai.
W. S. Hoe, 76 Bush Lane	Bangkok, Siam.
Commercial Press, 453 Honan Road	Shanghai.
The Range Road Book Store, 516 Range Road	Shanghai.
Chow Zu Kong, Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Kuo Chi Yuen's Book Store, 24 Teng Shih K'ou Hutung	Peking.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway, News Agents	Shanghai-Nanking.
Lyric Theatre	Manila, P. I.
Commercial Press	Hankow.
Kuang Hua Press, Ltd., 48 Victoria Road	Tientsin.
Methodist Publishing House	Foochow
Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.	Hankow.
Brewer & Company, Hongkong Hotel Bldg.	Hongkong.
Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.
La Librairie Francaise, Grand Hotel de Pekin	Peking.
La Librairie Francaise, Grand Hotel de Wagons Lits	Peking.

All branches of the Commercial Press at the following points in China and the Far East: Amoy, Anking, Canton, Changsha, Chengteh, Chungking, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hengchow, Honan, Kaifeng, Kirin, Kueiyang, Lanchi, Moukden, Nanchang, Nanking, Paoking, Paoting, Peking, Shinchow, Sian, Singapore, Taiyuan, Tientsin, Tsinan, Wuchang, Wuhu, Yunnan, and during summer only at Kuling and Mokansan.

Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company.

Manila Hotel	Manila, P. I.	Grand Hotel	Yokohama
Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Grand Hotel	Tsingtau
Hankow Hotel	Hankow.	Yamate Hotel	Dairen.
Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Hotel Pleasanton	Yokohama.
Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.	Tor Hotel	Kobe.
Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.	Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
Hongkong Hotel	Hongkong.	Bellevue Hotel	Nagasaka.
Peak Hotel	Hongkong.	Osaka Hotel	Osaka.
King Edward Hotel	Hongkong.	Imperial Hotel	Tokyo.
Yamate Hotel	Mukden.	Palace Hotel	Shanghai.
Central Hotel	Vladivostok.	Excursionists Hotel	Canton.
Versailles Hotel	Vladivostok.	Victoria Hotel	Canton.
		Western Hotel	Canton.

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East and at the New York office 1 West 34th St.

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8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitu ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, August 10th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After remaining steady for the first four days of the week under review the London price of silver collapsed to 36¼d. i.e. 2⅝d. lower than last week's quotation. We understand that resale of silver by the Indian Bazaars, who have supported the market for some time past, is responsible for the reaction reported. China has also sold.

Our rate for T/T on London anticipated the drop in silver, and has fallen 2¼d. to 3/6½. Our local Gold Dealers and the Chinese Banks came out to-day as sellers of Gold T/T, either on account of profit taking or with the idea of supporting exchange. Under any circumstances, as far as exchange business in connection with Imports and Exports is concerned the demand for Gold T/T is very much in excess of the cover offering in the shape of export paper and the natural course of exchange should be towards a lower rate. In view of the operations of Chinese referred to we closed firm.

The following figures regarding stocks of silver in Shanghai have been carefully revised and will be the basis of future comparisons in this circular.

Stock of Sycee and Bar Silver..Tls. 27,000,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 25,000,000
Estimated value in Taels Tls. 45,000,000, as against Tls. 48,000,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for July	Thurs. Aug. 4	Friday Aug. 5	Sat. Aug. 6	Mon. Aug. 8	Tuesday Aug. 9	Wed Aug. 10
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/7.458	3/9	3/9	3/9	3/9 3/8	3/8 3/7	3/6½
D/Dtto. ,,	—	3/9¼	3/9¼	3/9¼	3/9¼ 3/8¼	3/8¼ 3/7¼	3/6¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/9½	3/9½	3/9½	3/9½ 3/8½	3/8½ 3/7½	3/7
T/T India	283.271	290½	288	288	288 281½	281½ 275	272
T/T France	844.791	880	880	880	880 860	860 840	830
T/T N. Y.	65.844	66¾	67½	67½	67½ 66	67 65½	64¾
T/T H'kong	74.187	74	74	74	74 74	74 74	74
T/T Japan	72.666	72	71¾	71¼	71¼ 72½	72½ 74½	73
T/T Batavia	212.479	221	221	221	221½ 216½	217 212	209½
T/T Straits	64.385	62	62	62	62 63	63 64½	65
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/10.458	4/0	4/0	4/0	4/0 3/11	3/11 3/10	3/9½
6m/s ,, ,,	—	4/0½	4/0½	4/0½	4/0½ 3/11½	3/11½3/10½	3/10
4m/s ,, D/P	3/11.708	4/1¼	4/1¼	4/1¼	4/1¼ 4/0¼	4/0¼ 3/11¼	3/10½
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	944.791	980	980	980	980 960	960 940	930
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.844	73¾	74½	74½	74½ 73	74 72½	71½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74½	75¼	75½	75¼ 73¾	74¾ 73¼	72½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Aug. 4	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	Aug. 8	Aug. 9	Aug. 10
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	38⅛	38⅛	38¾	38¾	38½	36¼
	G. $ 61	G. $ 61⅛	G. $ 61⅛	G. $ 61⅛	G. $ 61⅛	G. $ 60
Shanghai Price of GoldBars(weight Tls. 10(Chauping) 972 touch	Tls. 345⁶⁰	Tls. 343⁹⁰	Tls. 343⁰⁰	Tls. 348⁸⁰	Tls. 351⁵⁰	Tls. 349⁵⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.3	72 2875	72.25	72.25	72.25	72.35
Native Bank Rate of Interest(Callmoney)	3%	3½%	3%	4%	3½%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 46.73
Bank of France rate of discount	5½%	London on Germany	T/T 296
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 365
of Discount 3 m/s.	4⅓%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3⅛
,, ,, 4 m/s.	4⅓%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 1/7⅛
,, ,, 6 m/s.	4⅜%	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 1/7

New Books and Publications

An Educational How, Where and Why in the U. S. for the Chinese Student

Educational Guide to the United States, by J. Wong-Quincey. Shanghai: Commercial Press: 1921.

An almost hackneyed criticism of the sending of Chinese students to the United States is to the effect that they are unprepared for what they are about to receive. To be more specific, their knowledge of the United States, the course they are to follow, what to expect when they arrive, and what to do after they have entered the various educational institutions is often all too limited.

This volume, the Educational Guide to the United States, was written to fill these needs and to offset the above mentioned criticism by Dr. J. Wong-Quincey, dean of Tsing Hua College, Peking. No more able compiler could have been selected for Dr. Wong-Quincey has been identified with Tsing Hua, the institution established by the return of the American Boxer Indemnity, for seven years and is thoroughly conversant with the problems and the state of mind the average Chinese student going to the United States for a higher education.

Dr. Wong-Quincey's treatment is full and comprehensive and should prove a Baedecker's for the Chinese student. The volume is prepared from first hand information and from a recent contact with American educational institutions, Dr. Wong-Quincey having spent eight months in America last year.

The guide establishes a justification for the selection of the United States as the country to which Chinese students should be sent by a comparison of America and Europe and by an establishment of the needs of China. The activities of the United States in agriculture, mining and professional lines and a similarity of the conditions existing at the outset of the upbuilding of that country, concludes the author and compiler, are the most nearly adapted to the training needed by the Chinese student outside of his country. America's great and rapid development is praised in "America is young, she is energetic, she is keenly alive, she is progressive, she is optimistic; and in America our young men and young women will find a sure source of inspiration."

In the choice of a profession Dr. Wong-Quincey advocates what is now being practiced in the leading American colleges and universities, a period of academic training and then specialization. He, however, does not loose the tradition of ages in China in advocating the obtaining of an Arts degree before entering a profession. He is convinced that of the two a liberal education is not much to be preferred to a technical one. It is probable that there are many foreigners in China, Americans particularly, who will disagree with him and cite the number of liberally educated students marking time in various parts of the country waiting to obtain official positions as an example. Their opinion is that China needs more men who are both thinkers and doers than those to whom an idea is a days work. Dr. Wong-Quincey departmentalizes all of the profession, giving their merits and demerits, the natural talents required and then leaves it up to the student to select his own.

The choice of a college is also exhaustively and, for the most part, well treated. Institutions famous for various branches of professional training are indicated along with a general discussion of educational development in the United States and the manner of university organization.

The most human and interesting part of the guide is a compliation of answers to a questionnaire sent out by Tsing Hua to students in various American educational institutions seeking their impressions and advice. This questionnaire covered: what helped most in determining your course, in the selection of your profession and of your school what change, if any, would made if possible; what is your classfication; of what aid was your Tsing Hua preparation;, is any leniency shown to Chinese students; what do you consider the cheapest college from the standpoint of living expenses; where are your living quarters; how are you treated socially; have you experienced any prejudice; are the Chinese students exclusive; do you consider a small college best for preparatory work; what are the various merits of the institutions of the East;, Mid-West and West; what do you consider the best colleges for particular professions; what is the best age for a Chinese student to go to the United States; what opportunities are offered for professional practice.

The answers to these questions are intensely interesting to the graduate of an American college or university. In the determination of a profession, the selection of a school, and of a course, the faculty of Tsing Hua college seems to play a large part and it is to be hoped that this advantage is used broadly and liberally. Apparently little or no prejudice exists against Chinese students and where it is reported it is given as 'easy to overcome."

The tabulation of the information contained in the questionnaires follows the answers. This is also of interest, although the criticism can be made that it is not exhaustive and that many small schools are included whose scope of training is not particularly fitted to the needs of the Chinese students Larger and better known institutions are omitted in many instances from tabulations which include their strongest departments.

The guide concludes with general and miscellaneous information regarding travel, passports and other similar matters and with a list of American schools and colleges.

Dr Wong-Quincey's guide should be of valuable assistance to any Chinese student starting to the United States. And as a matter of preparation it would be well if the guide was obtained and studied several years before the contemplated journey.

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What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, July 21, to July 29, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate June Tael 1.47 equal Gold $1.)

S. S. Hopsang, July 1

From New York.

Iron Tacks	Pls.	18

S. S. Washington Maru, from U. S. A., July 2.

Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	Pls.	46
Oil, Kerosene, Incases	Galls.	946,430
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	3,483

S. S. Arabia Maru, July 14

To New York.

Silk, Pongees, Honan	Pls.	2.30
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	13.56

To Seattle.

Egg Albumen, Frozen	Pls.	11
,, ,, Frozen	,,	755
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	2,561
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	1,423
,, ,, Dried	,,	750

S. S. Robert Dollar, from U. S. A., July 2

Wool and Cotton Blankets	Pls.	4
Aluminium Sheets	,,	1
Iron Bars	,,	505
,, ,, Twisted	,,	169
,, Wire	,,	50
,, Manufactures of	,,	1,070
Ink, Printing	,,	16
Milk, Evaporated	,,	399
,, Sterilized	,,	9
Paper, Blotting	,,	8
Paper, Writing	,,	99
Paper, Unclassed	,,	2
Potash, Bichromate of	,,	56
Walnuts	,,	15
Bath-tubs	Pcs.	48
Bed Covers	,,	116
Enives, Pocket	Doz	61
Milk, Malted	,,	255
Cigarettes	Mille	75,000
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	16,995

S. S. Celtic Prince, from U. S. A., July 2

Clocks	Pcs.	60
Motor-cars	,,	9
Oilcloth	,,	725
Scales	,,	16
Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	2
Brass Pipe Fittings	,,	2
Iron and Steel:		
Bars	,,	43
Pipes and Pipe Fittings	,,	22
Manufactures of	,,	104
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	65
Bronze Powder	,,	38
Leather, Calf and Kid	,,	5
Tanning Materials, Unclassed	,,	84
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	22
Cigars	Mille	3
Oil, Unclassed	Galls.	210
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs 62	Hk. Tls.	14,295
Machinery	,,	499,292

S. S. Amur Maru, from U. S. A., July 4

Iron Plates	Pls.	402
Cocoa	,,	145
Leather, Kid	,,	3
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,836
Cigarettes	Mille	1,050

S. S. Wheatland Montana, July 18

To New York.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	13.84

S. S. West Canton, from U. S. A., July 9

Cheese	Pls.	2
Macaroni	,,	16
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn...Sup. ft.		1,063,282

S. S. Howick Hall, from U. S. A., July 5

Bedsteads	Pcs.	10
Cotton, Raw ...Bls. 3,845...	Pls.	13,755
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	7

S. S. Arizona Maru, from U. S. A., July 6

Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	1,344
Typewriters	Pcs.	10
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn... Sup. ft.		624,849

S. S. Empress of Japan, July 16

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports..Bls. 70..	Pls.	70.39
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	606
,, Kiukiang	,,	12
Imperial Kiukiang	,,	3
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	102

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 110	Pls	110.31
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai..Bls. 392	Pls.	388.85
,, other Ports.. ,, 5	,,	5
Yellow, Hankow... ,, 10	,,	9.95
,, other Ports . ,, 20	,,	19.64
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled & not Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Hankow...Bls. 25	,,	25.21
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, .Bls. 170	,,	171.16
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	23.20
,, Shantung	,,	32.10
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	105
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	26
,, Fine	,,	63
Musk	Taels	405
Skins, Croses Kid	Pcs.	2,226

To Scranton.

Silk Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai ...Bls. 21	Pls.	21.16
,, other Ports ..Bls. 20	,,	19.60
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Other Ports.. Bls. 27	,,	27

To Seattle.

Carpets	Pcs.	1

S. S. Shinyo Maru, July 20

To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	6
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	106
Tea, Green :		
Gunpowder, Kiuhiang	,,	17
,, other Ports	,,	28
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	46
,, other Ports	,,	86
Hyson, Shanghai	,,	3
,, Kiukiang	,,	21
Carpets	Pcs.	20
Treasure, Gold Bars	Hk. Tls.	465,984
Foreign Goods.		
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai,..Bls. 2..	Pls.	2.03
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	29.06
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	284
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	177
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	840

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The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Aug. 8, 1921,	Cause. No. 1321,	In re H. R. Snyder's application for admission to the Bar.
,, 8, ,,	,, ,, 1388,	Weil v. Wright; on demurrer to amended petition; Mr. Schuhl for demurrant, Mr. Goldring contra; submitted.
,, 8, ,,	,, ,, 1404,	Chiskin v. American Drug Co.; on motion to assign for trial.
,, 9, ,,	,, ,, 1442,	In re contempt of William S. Fleming; on motion to reduce sentence and for bail.
,, 10, ,,	,, ,, 1325,	Allway v. Robert Dollar Co.; on stipulation to dismiss.

(Before the Commissioner)

Aug. 4, 1921,	Cause No. 1448,	U. S. v. Wand; testimony taken of Quinn, Moran, Small, Dui and defendant.
,, 8, ,,	,, ,, 1452,	U. S. v. Shanghai Taxi Co.; testimony taken of MacGregor and defendant.
,, 8, ,,	,, ,, 1450,	U. S. v. Thompson; plea of guilty.
,, 10, ,,	,, ,, 1453,	U. S. v. Covington; testimony taken of Hermitage and defendant.

UNITED STATES (ON COMPLAINT OF W. S. FLEMING) vs. GEORGE W. MISSEMER

(*Cause No. 1239; decided May 18, 1921.*)

SYLLABUS

(*By the Court*)

1. **CRIMINAL PROCEDURE:** DISCONTINUANCE. The rule that the discontinuance of a criminal prosecution rests largely in the discretion of the prosecuting officer, applied.
2. ID.: ID.: Where the complaining witness, after having ample time to produce his evidence, leaves the jurisdiction without doing so, or making any provision for disposing of the case, it will be dismissed as of course.

Stirling Fessenden, Esquire, for the motion.

Nemo, contra.

LOBINGIER, J.:

On November 29, 1920, an information was filed in this court charging the defendant with having defamed W. S. Fleming in a newspaper article which, in so far is it related to the complainant, was as follows:

> 'One of the wisest remarks in English literature was made more than a century ago by old Dr. Johnson. He said: 'Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.' A modern wit has added that 'Patriotism is also a very present help in time of trouble.'
>
> The above remarks are apropos in connection with incidents which have occured at the Mixed Court during the past week. Lawyers are frequently able to say things in court which they would not dare to say outside of it—the reason being that in court they enjoy great immunity.
>
> * * * *
>
> All Shanghai knows there were some rather sharp remarks passed during the week at the Mixed Court between Dr. Fischer and Mr. W. S. Fleming, the former now a member of the Italian bar, and the latter a member of the American bar. It is high time, of course, that all lawyers should stop making use of the courts for the purpose of indulging in personal recriminations. Things were said on both sides last Wednesday that do not sound very nice in print. But * * we feel it necessary to raise serious objection to a remark made by Mr. Fleming containing mischievous misstatements of fact, enunciated with no other purpose than to create prejudice and thus to reap personal gain—just one of those examples of Dr. Johnson's dictum about scoundrels who use patriotism as a cloak.
>
> The remark of Mr. Fleming's that was particularly mischievous was simply this: 'Dr. Fischer is an Austrian; he is one of the enemies of my country and an enemy of China.'
>
> To explain ourselves it will be necessary to review some things that have gone before. Mr. Fleming is an energetic lawyer, keen for business. Although he preaches about 'enemies' he of all members of the American bar did his level best to secure all the German business he could even while his country was at war with the Central Powers. Mr. Fleming was so keen to get this German business during war time that he was advised by his own countrymen that he was going too far. Mr. Fleming enjoyed a profitable German patronage before the war—mostly thrown in his way by the two German lawyers, Voigts and Mahnfeldt. That patronage he has not been able to hold, despite all his best efforts to do so.
>
> We feel almost certain that this state of affairs is the real basis of his attacks on Dr. Fischer. What nonsense to speak of a man being an 'enemy to my country' two years after the war is over and under such circumstances; instead of patriotism we have bathos. What Mr. Fleming really means is that Dr. Fischer is his most successful competitor."

A hearing of complainant's witnesses was held before the Commissioner and the defendant bound over to this Court and the case set for trial on two different occasions, the last being on December 24. Just before that date complainant asked for another continuance on the ground that he did "not wish to engage in the trial of a libel case so near to Christmas Day." He remained here nearly two months ofter that but made no attempt to bring the case to trial.

Judgments and Orders :

Aug. 9, 1921,	Cause No. 1442,	In re contempt of William S. Fleming; order overruling motion to reduce sentence and granting conditional bail.
,, 9, ,,	,, ,,	1321, In re H. R. Snyder's application for admission to the Bar; oath administered and applicant admitted.
,, 10, ,,	,, ,,	1388, Weil v. Wright; demurrer overruled; defendant given ten days to answer.
,, 11, ,,	,, ,,	1325, Allway v. Robert Dollar Co.; order of dismissal.
,, 11, ,,	,, ,,	1442, In re Contempt of Wm S. Fleming; order allowing writ of error.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 4, 1921,	Cause No. 1448,	U. S. v. Wand; 30 days imprisonment, $25.00 fine and costs.
,, 8, ,,	,, ,,	1452, U. S. v. Shanghai Taxi Co.; dismissal.
,, 8, ,,	,, ,,	1450, U. S. v. Thompson; fine of $20.00 and costs.
,, 10, ,,	,, ,,	1453, U S. v. Covington; dismissal.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Aug. 4, 1921,	Cause No. 1004,	Yu T. Wang v. The Sidney Ross Co.; receipt for exhibits.
,, 4, ,,	,, ,,	1404, George Chishkin v. American Drug Co.; plaintiff's motion to assign.
,, 5, ,,	,, ,,	1449, Eastern Export Co. ltd. v. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son; complaint; summons issued.
,, 5, ,,	,, ,,	1404, George Chishkin v. American Drug Co.; answer.
,, 5, ,,	,, ,,	1431, U. S. v. Wm. S. Fleming; affidavit.
,, 5, ,,	,, ,,	1442, In re Contempt of Wm. S. Fleming; affidavit.
,, 5, ,,	,, ,,	1446, China Palestine Trading Corporation v. Frank F. Bowe & Co.; Marshal's return of summons.
,, 5, ,,	,, ,,	1388, Weil v. Wright; notice of motion.
,, 5, ,,	,, ,,	1449, Eastern Export Co., Ltd., v. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son; Marshal's retuan of summons.
,, 6, ,,	,, ,,	1417, In re Estate of Anne Hall Starrett; affidavit of publication.
,, 8, ,,	,, ,,	1442, In re Contempt of Wm. S. Fleming; motion for bail.
,, 8, ,,	,, ,,	1442, In re Contempt of Wm. S. Fleming; affidavits.
,, 8, ,,	,, ,,	1431, U. S v. William S. Fleming; affidavits.
,, 8, ,,	,, ,,	1450, U. S. v. Stanley M. Thompson; complaint.
,, 8, ,,	,, ,,	1452, U. S. v. Shanghai Taxi Co.; complaint.
,, 9, ,,	,, ,,	1369, Hsien Nieh New World Co. v. Tobacco Products Corporation; defendant's exception.
,, 9, ,,	,, ,	1431, U. S. v. William S. Fleming; affidavits
,, 9, ,,	,, ,,	1442, In re contempt of Wm. S Fleming; affidavits

In this court he dispensed with the assistance of the District Attorney and at his request a Special U. S. Attorney was named who presents the following motion:

"Now comes Stirling Fessenden, Special United States District Attorney and moves this court that a *nolle prosequi* be entered to the Information filed of record herein for the following reasons:—

1. That the said Stirling Fessenden was appointed Special District Attorney at the instance of William S. Fleming to conduct the prosecution of this action.

2. That since the Preliminary Hearing before United States Commissioner Ferno J. Schuhl, the said Stirling Fessenden has not received any instructions from the said complainant William S. Fleming.

3. That the complainant William S. Fleming left the jurisdiction of this court in the month of February 1921, without giving any notice to the said Stirling Fessenden of his intention to leave the jurisdiction.

4. That the said William S. Fleming is not at present within the jurisdiction of this court, and the said Stirling Fessenden has no knowledge or information as to when the said William S. Fleming will return to the jurisdiction of this court.

5. That the said Stirling Fessenden does not wish to represent the said William S. Fleming any further in this action.

6. That on April 6th, 1921, the said Stirling Fessenden addressed a letter to R. T. Bryan, Esq., a partner of the said William S. Fleming, stating in substance that the said Stirling Fessenden did not desire to further act for the said William S. Fleming and requesting said R. T. Bryan, Esq., to take over the case.

7. That the said R. T. Bryan Esq., replied to said letter under date of April 7th, 1921, stating among other things that he could not see his way clear to prosecute this case and suggesting that if the defense insists on proceeding, that the said Stirling Fessenden file a *nolle prosqui*.

8. That in view of the matters as stated above, the said Stirling Fessenden is of the opinion that a *nolle prosequi* ought, in view of all the circumstances, to be entered."

Attached to the motion is a copy of the letter from complainant's partners as follows:

"UNITED STATES v. MISSEMER

Dear Sir:—

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. regarding the above entitled matter, and in reply thereto beg to state that this case is a personal matter of Mr. Fleming's and neither Mr. Davies nor Mr. Bryan have received any instructions from him regarding same.

Both Mr. Davies and Mr. Bryan approve of your motion and suggest that you request the Court to allow same.

Your very truly,

FLEMING, DAVIES & BRYAN,

By R. T. Bryan, Jr."

We have held in several cases,[1] and it is the general rule, that the discontinuance of a criminal prosecution is largely in the discretion of the prosecuting officer. Here even complainant's partners join in the request for a discontinuance.

Complainant was given full charge of the case from the beginning, and has had six months to produce evidence in support of the information's averment that the statements regarding himself in the article complained of were false. During all that period, moreover, defendant, at complainant's insistence, has been under a cash bond not to leave the jurisdiction while complainant has left it without making any provision

1. U. S v. Sandage, 1 Extraterritorial Cases. 636; U. S. v. Reid. Id., 666.

Aug.	9,	1921;	Cause No.	1431,	U. S. v. William S. Fleming; petition, motion and application for change of venue; affidavit filed as of July 28, 1921.
,,	9,	,,	,,	1453,	U. S. v. J. E. Covington; complaint.
,,	9,	,,	,,	1452,	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation v. H. Finkelstein; petition; summons issued.
,,	9,	,,	,,	1396,	O. J. Weeks Co. Inc. v. The Esso Co. of China; answer.
,,	10,	,,	,,	1442,	In re contempt of Wm. S. Fleming; bill of exceptions; notice of appeal; petition for writ of error; assignment of errors; citation on writ of error; bail bond.
,,	10,	,,	,,	1325,	Wm. Allway v. Robert Dollar Company; stipulation.
,,	10,	,,	,,	1451,	Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation v. H. Finkelstein; Marshal's return of summons.
,,	11,	,,	,,	,	Articles of Incorporation of Mahriah's Incorporated.
,,	11,	,,	,,	1454,	Keylock and Pratt y. J. Klass; petition.

for disposing of the case. To allow it to remain longer on the docket under such circumstances would not only be manifestly unfair but would be permitting the machinery of the court to be trifled with.

The motion for a discontinuance is granted, the cause is dismissed at the costs of the complainant, and the defendant's bond is ordered returned to him.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
EMMA INVEEN UPCRAFT
Deceased.

Cause No. 1260
Estate No. 365

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 23, 1922, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ROY D. STAFFORD
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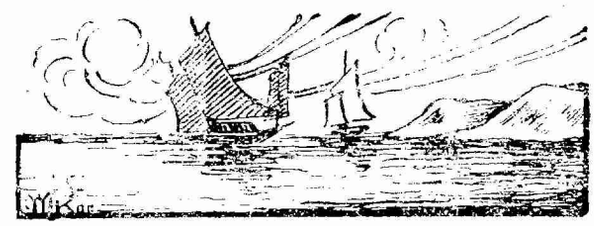
SHANGHAI

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Miss I. A. Blair, Australia; M. H. Parson, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. Moeller, Hongkong; E. B. Barclay, Hoabin; J. N. Joyner, Nanking; E. H. Harman, Nanking; H. E. Parmelle, Hongkong; B. Y Doran; H. P. Martle, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. F. Schule; Local; Mrs. Harwood, London; Rieguebourg, Shanghai; D. J. Tood, Peking; A. J. Harwood, Peking; B. Harrison, Nanking; Ralcurn, Nanking, J. O'Rouke, Seattle; Hozon, Manila; S. G. Wilcox, Hankow; W. Palmer, Wuhu; H. R. Franz, New York; J. Bernhard, New York; R. Dawson, New York; G. Elood, San Francisco; Mrs. Sooy; Mrs. Coffer; R. F. Joyes, New York; T. A. Morgan, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Minick, New York; Dietchien; W. D. Robinson, Chicago; S. Cohen, New York; C. Curtis, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Simins, New York; Newsome; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Manila; W. B. Kennett, Peking; C. S. Franklin; H. J. Minch, Chicago; C. S. Isbister; A. G. Cox; Mr. and Mrs. Dye, Tientsin; D. C. T. Gillespie, San Francisco; Moore, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. Bracken, Hongkong; F. Marriott, Hongkong; H. Gerdine, Hongkong; Mrs. N. S. Games, Berkley; W. Croucher, Hongkong;

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel kalee during the week: W. E. Dailey, Shanghai; Miss Lucy Wong, Shanghai; Hardea. Oier, Shanghai; Mr and Mrs. A. C. Hofmanu, Manila; W. Holiday, London; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Morrison, Hongkong; E. A. L. Denis, Batavia; J. M. Morren, Hankow; H. H. Hiscox, Hongkong; Mr. and Miss Mello, Hongkong; Dymishi, Tsingtao; A. G. Kemff, New York; Brilford, Shanghai; Boris. Siddine, Yokohama; Turin, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Kroner, Vancouver; W. F. Cenby, Vancouver; Th. Disdhson, Foochow; Mr. and Mrs. Y. Laurell, Foochow; R. H. Naill, Tsingtao; E. H. Hume, Changha; J. F. de Silva, Tientsin; D. Manwaring, Tientsin; A. E. Green, London; G. R. Fennel, Soochow Dr. and Mrs. George F. Bume; S. C. Loo, Hongkong; Alex. Fraser, Chinkiang; J. E. Jackson, America; F. W. Vanil, Canton; H. F Van Eek; H. Vetch, Peking; A. Blomer, Marseilles.



Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from April 1 to April 10, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	167112	461613	321	629046	.....	9179	6525838	.....	191180	-2.93	1833860	31262	.....	1.70
Peking-Mukden	257717	484167	1315	743199	110443	.....	7520154	1592274	.....	21.17	2033398	470988	.....	23.16
Tientsin-Pukow	174252	337800	8136	516188	74667	.....	4692461	324596	.....	6.92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	35327	107669	3309	146305	.....	31380	1553502	.....	350176	-22.54	521100	83490	.....	16.00
Shanghai-Nanking	130055	62437	6926	199418	17089	.....	1895485	272449	.....	14.37	678689	16692	.....	2.46
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	79348	28725	5299	113372	15291	.....	851947	135840	.....	15.94	352364	5140	.....	1.46
Cheng-Tai	17565	65837	79	83481	.....	50881	629636	.....	332442	-35.76	313511	.....	40308	-12.85
Canton-Kowloon	40114	2560	700	43374	4304	.....	374008	77371	.....	20.70	118950	.....	1529	-1.23
Kirin-Changchun	16439	54606	310	71355	.....	22852	808805	127809	.....	15.80	179526	.....	896	-0.50
Tackow-Chinghua	6339	22818	399	29556	1250	.....	252551	.....	7007	-2.77	94457	.....	5727	-6.06
Chuckow-Pinghsiang	1491	6960	.....	8451	.....	9944	78998	.....	82301	-104.18	33595	.....	46342	-137.95
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	1134	59	455	1648	1068	.....	10184	5563	.....	55.00	10463	8783	.....	83.96
Kaifeng-Honan	24492	38598	884	63974	14887	.....	520665	100064	.....	19.22	136583	11080	.....	8.11
Wuchang-Changsha	17209	24948	33	42190	.....	7838	480290	24605	.....	5.12	215478	53686	.....	24.91
Siu-Tao	6712	16364	55	23131	.....	5886	205212	.....	78412	-38.21	42263	.....	10503	-24.85
TOTAL	971306	1715161	28221	2714688	101039	.....	26699736	1619053	.....	6.06	6564035	575816	.....	8.77

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications